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TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 8—30 P. M. 1909.				
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		...
6th Mch	MOOLTAN	9021		...
13th "	EGYPT	7912		...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7909		...
3rd "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		...
10th "	PERSIA	7951		...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERNER	6,413	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,289	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Bulesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERNER	6,413	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,289	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badoeslich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,926	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radoslich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,090	B. Bednara	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,688	G. Baicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,688	B. Cobol	24th Feb. 1909.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 8th Feb,	11 a.m. P D & Co
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 11th Feb.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 12th Feb.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

5th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
			THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Berillon	4th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,588	Grimaud	15th " "
DUMBRA	5,685	Boyer	1st May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Berenger	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rowan Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb, 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Barotzi	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
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D. RALDITNO	4,500	D. Mugnaini	15th Mar. 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L.Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.

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CAPRI	6,000	B. Pelosa	17th Feb. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,400	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1909.
CAPRI	6,900	D. Pacoal	17th April 1909

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Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	15th Feb
* PRASIDENT	3,500	Muhlcaner	26th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

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W. A. M. LATTEY, AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
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"SACCO"
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Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumptica.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it.
Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
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JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PRAGA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that on and from SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1909, the Weekly Excursion Train WILL RUN BETWEEN COLABA AND SURAT only.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1909.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

PONIES REQUIRING CERTIFICATES for the above Show, will be measured at the Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Bridge Road, at 12 noon, SUNDAY, February 7th.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the Half Year ended 31st December, 1908, has been declared payable, on and after MONDAY, February 8th, to Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of the Bank on February 1st.

Warrants for the amount of Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their Registered Addresses.

Intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the Public that the above Company will COMMENCE to ACCEPT MARINE RISKS at Current Market Rates, from the 1st proximo.

G. JAYAKER AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Trihoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive TENDERS up to NOON of the 3rd March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store Keeper,
B. & N.-W. Railway.

Dated Samastipur,
The 27th January, 1909.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL NAVY.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for supplying FRESH PROVISIONS, &c., to His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for THREE YEARS, from the 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 15th February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Fresh Provisions for H. M. Ships."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for REMOVAL OF ASHES, from His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 22nd February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Removal of Ashes from H. M. Ships."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for supplying BULLOCK CARTS, for His Majesty's Naval Service, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 22nd February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Bullock Carts for Royal Navy."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for COALING, His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for 12 months, from the 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on 22nd February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Coaling H. M. Ships."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for PURCHASE OF EMPTY CASKS from the Admiralty Victualling Depot at Bombay, for 12 months, from the 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON on the 15th February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for purchase of Empty Casks."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for the supply of LIGHTERS to the Naval Ordnance Depot, at Bombay, for 12 months, from the 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 22nd February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Lighters to N. O. Depot."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for the supply of STEAMBOATS to the Naval Ordnance Depot, Bombay, for 12 months, from the 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 22nd February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Steamboats to N. O. Depot."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for the supply of COOLIES, to the Naval Ordnance Depot, at Bombay, for 12 months, from the 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON on 22nd February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Coolies to N. O. Depot."

In any of the above, H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tender forms can be obtained at this Office.

G. B. OSBORNE,
Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge,
Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

1st February, 1909.

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,

Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun:—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

FRIDAY, 5TH FEB. FRIDAY, 5TH FEB.

The Film of the TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE in ITALY will be shown.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

will be the last Exhibition of this week's Programme which has attracted enormous crowds to our Fairy Pavilion.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, TO-MORROW NIGHT

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.), EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

REMEMBER

SUNDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,

OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW

from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.,

When 3 handsome Prizes will be given away to Ticket Holders.

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WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
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Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed

7 MILLIONS STERLING.

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14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40-years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

The sands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 504, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAURER & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, with the opportunity to sell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A MARRIED COUPLE or a Bachelor can be received in March as PAYING GUESTS in a house on Colaba Reclamation. Apply to Box No. 1038, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p.m.

DE DION MOTOR.—6 H. P., excellent order, very smart. Stepney wheel and all accessories. Very economical. Price, Rs. 3,000. Full particulars from Box No. 1035, care of Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Malcom Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FLAT TO BE LET, in the Fort, very airy. Rent Rs. 60 a month. Apply Box No. 1091, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. BRAND, care of Leach and Webster, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in Genera. Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Bearers and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 8. Mechinery, the accomplished Butler and all Station Servants for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Pereira, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 400, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—In lieu of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Stations, and at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. S. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR—TO LET.—BELLEVUE, VICTORIA LODGE Bachelor Upon House, Private Villa Rooms, Dining Room, Verandah and Midday Meal. Apply ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY SUMMARY," "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Exclusively provides the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and our file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Limited, 2 Green Street Fort (within the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. R. 10. Apply Box No. 400 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER.—MATRON for big Y. W. C. A. Home in Bombay; good reference required. Apply to Mrs. WATSON, Prince's Dock Bungalow, Bombay.

WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced up-to-date WEAVING MASTER for an up-Country Mill. Apply with testimonials and state salary. Apply Box No. 1079, care of this paper. 4913

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,

Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 838.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, etc., to communicate with them. Moderate charges. Best references given and required.

WHITEHALL STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY CASES OF KEROSINE OIL WITH TINS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p. m. (Bombay Time), sell by Public Auction, at Sulaia Bridge, Pipe Depot:—

724 empty cases of kerosine oil with tins.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE SWORD WITH GOLD SCABBARD SET WITH DIAMONDS AND RUBIES.

Under instructions, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1 Sword with gold scabbard set with diamonds and rubies.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sorab House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, handsome square dining table, arms and without arm chairs, rich mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussel's carpets, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets and ornaments, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, corner cabinets, hall stand and lamps, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, writing tables, office chairs, book presses, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood rocking chairs, single and double meat safes, copper utensils, &c., &c. The property of E. Lescorn, Esquire, Manager, R. Ditmar & Co., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

[AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred landau, in good order.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome English Built Carriages.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the following English-built carriages on account of the estate of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeljibhoy, Fourth Baronet.

1 handsome strong English-built Brenche by Silk and Son.

1 handsome strong English rubber-tyred phaeton by Silk and Son.

1 handsome strong glass fronted brougham by Silk and Son.

1 handsome strong English rubber-tyred phaeton by Booker and Son.

1 handsome strong English rubber-tyred Wagonette by Kesterton.

1 handsome strong English open carriage by Laurie and Marner.

1 handsome strong English Brake by Chamberlain and Walker.

AUCTION SALE OF TASGAON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY NEAR SATARA.

The following immoveable property and Machinery will be sold by Public Auction, in one lot as a going concern, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the instance of the parties concerned, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at the hour of 4 o'clock, in the afternoon (Standard Time), at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort:—

PARTICULARS.

1st.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 25 gunthas, and Registered under Survey No. 368, and Assessed under No. 1294, and situate at Tasgaon, in the District of (Zilla) Satara, Sub-district (Taluka) Tasgaon, Village (Kasba) Bhilwadi, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the land bearing No 366, on or towards the west by the land bearing Survey No. 369, on or towards the north by the property of Ganoo bin Doongarji, and on or towards the south by public road and beyond that (land bearing) Survey No. 368.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of new land containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 20 gunthas, and registered under Survey No. 369, and Assessed under No. 1294, and situate at Tasgaon in the District of (Zilla) Satara, Sub-district (Taluka) Tasgaon, Village (Kasba) Bhilwadi, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the land bearing No. 368, on or towards the west by the land bearing No. 436, on or towards the north by the land bearing No. 436, belonging to Krishnarao Yeshwant Jog, and on or towards the south by the land bearing No. 369, belonging to the said Krishnarao Yeshwant Jog, together with the buildings, tenements, bungalows and godowns and all singular 26 double Roller Gins (Platt Brothers) and one full cotton press (country-made), engine, boiler, machinery plants, great implements, tools, articles and materials, whatsoever now lying in and upon the above hereditaments and premises and used in or in connection with the business of the said Ginning and Press Factory, according to the particulars thereof set out in the list annexed to the particulars and conditions of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Auctioneers or at the Office of Messrs. Manekhlal, Jamsetji & Hiralal, Solicitors, at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and at the office of Messrs. Elgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. B.—The factory is open to all intending purchasers and their agents.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Chumpa Gully, 1st Lane.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the owner, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate lying and being on the south side of Khatarali or Chumpa Gully 1st Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement III square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the said Khatarali or Chumpa Gully 1st lane, on or towards the East by the house of Roychand Deepchand on or towards the south by the property formerly of Gopaldas Madhavdas, but now of Molji Jetha and at present knownas new cloth Bazaar, on or towards the West by the house of Parbhudas Muldhand and which said were hereditaments and premises are in the occupation partly of the vendor and partly of her tenants and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 444, New No. A2341, Old Survey No. A 119 and New Survey No. 1539 and the said messuage and tenement there in being assessed by the municipality under street No. 48 50, Ward No. 1602.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors to the vendor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD:

SUIT No. 769 of 1908.

Gangadas Motilal and others.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Bai Parkorbai and others.....Defendants

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, at the instance of R.D. Sethna, Esqr, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned valuable immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,097 square yards or thereabouts as assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Bombay under Ward No. 1604 and 1605, and Street Nos. 22 (a), 160 (a) and 160 (b), and bearing Collector's Old No. 204, New No. 1576; Old Survey No. 219 and New Survey No. 139 and bounded

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Cavel Street, on or towards the South by the property of Damoder Madhavji, on or towards the East by the said Kalbadevi Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Manji Valji.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys, for the said receiver at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—Private offers for the above property will be received by the Receiver.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW with outhouses at Matheran.

Suit No. 577 of 1908.

Mahomed bin Shaikh Essa bin Khalifa,
vs.
Ahmed bin Shaikh Essa bin Khalifa and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on Wednesday, the 3rd March next, at 4-30 (S. T.), the following property:—

The bungalow known as the "Bee Hive" situated at Matheran is a very healthy and convenient locality near the Rugby Hotel, consisting of one large and one small bungalow with extensive land, measuring four acres in area and belonging to the estate of the late Shaik Essa bin Khalifa.

The bungalow is built of teak and corrugated iron roof and has a Verandah all round. Private offers will be received by the undersigned, before the day of sale. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF TIMBER, SLIPPERS, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Haji Esmail Haji Habib, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 180, Ganesh Pait, POONA, on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), a large quantity of timber of different sizes, consisting of Moulmein scantlings, planks, ceiling, cornice, mixed Java teak timber, teak and Java teak slippers, teak beams, Java teak post and planks, country teak slippers, etc.

Also materials for removal of corrugated shed of 3 country tiled shes, also, remaining lease of about 10 months of ground on which the three tiled shes are now standing; 1 tonga, pony, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the goods are now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almirahs, iron safes, etc.

1 Upright piano, by Joseph Wallis and Son.
1 Upright piano, by Albert Conradi.
Fishing rods, brass reels, Limerick hooks, sail needles, pikehooks, casting lines to guts, etc.
1 Country hand-lathepress, in good order, complete with timpin, carriage 25 inch by 21 inch and roller.
A quantity of superior stationery, consisting of 48 reams velvet grey paper, 25 reams cream white-albert, 11 reams Scott's grey paper and 132 reams Larochee paper, about 44,000 envelopes, 260 boxes Brandeur's pen and 57 boxes rubber.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Glass fronted brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Khetwadi Main Road.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th day of February, 1909, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving Executors of Bai Virbaiji, widow of the late Mr. Shapoorji Sorabji Naoiwala, deceased, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or bungalow with stable and outhouses standing thereon situate and being on the north side of Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 3-9 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the land bearing No. 369, on or towards the west by the property of Ganoo bin Doongarji, and on or towards the south by public road and beyond that (land bearing) Survey No. 368.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of new land containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 20 gunthas, and registered under Survey No. 369, and Assessed under No. 1294, and situate at Tasgaon in the District of (Zilla) Satara, Sub-district (Taluka) Tasgaon, Village (Kasba) Bhilwadi, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the land bearing No. 366, on or towards the west by the land bearing No. 436, on or towards the north by the land bearing No. 436, belonging to Krishnarao Yeshwant Jog, and on or towards the south by the land bearing No. 369, belonging to the said Krishnarao Yeshwant Jog, together with the buildings, tenements, bungalows and godowns and all singular 26 double Roller Gins (Platt Brothers) and one full cotton press (country-made), engine, boiler, machinery plants, great implements, tools, articles and materials, whatsoever now lying in and upon the above hereditaments and premises and used in or in connection with the business of the said Ginning and Press Factory, according to the particulars thereof set out in the list annexed to the particulars and conditions of sale.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Auctioneers or at the Office of Messrs. Manekhlal, Jamsetji & Hiralal, Solicitors, at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and at the office of Messrs. Elgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. B.—The factory is open to all intending purchasers and their agents.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 58, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Silver Plated Ware.

Under instructions from the S. I. S. N. Coy., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 P. M., at their Rooms, a large quantity of silver plated ware, first class makers, as Elkington, Mappin and Webb, Mairhead and Son, &c., consisting of Saloon table, lamps, butter knives, coffee pots, cruet frames, cheese scoops, table and dessert, salt and table spoons, toast racks, trays, dish covers, tureens and covers, sugar basins, gravy spoons, soup and sauce ladles, sugar tongs, tewers, pickle frames, entree dishes, and covers, snuffers, napkin rings, sandlar trays, sauce bowls, lamp extinguishers, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, BICYCLES, AND TENTS,

Opposite the Church, Middle Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1909, dispose of by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the household furniture and other property of Mr. Evering ham of the Royal Scotts, at his residence as above, consisting of drawingroom sofas, chairs, easychairs, teapoys, centre balls, dining table and chairs, sideboard, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, iron and teak bedsteads, rich table glassware, crockery and plateware, including one Upright Piano, one gent's swift and one lady's Rover Bicycle, officer's tents, Khaki and white, 30lbs., with a cot and English poultry and pigeons.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF GENUINE OLD CHINESE EMBROIDERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS, will, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time), a consignment of old Chinese silk embroidered sleeves, insertions, collars, ladies' cloaks, gentlemen's coats, skirts, wall-hangings, table hangings, tea and teapoy covers, doilies, cushion covers, and a superior assortment of similar useful and decorative pieces in great variety.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

Mead Coventry Flyers

at less than lowest manufacturers' wholesale prices. Absolutely British made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other cycle.

LATEST MODELS £3 10 to £9

Coaster Hubs. Variable Gears. Best Makes of Tyres. Crabbe Inverted Saw Steel and Roller Chains. Free delivery.

Packed and delivered Free to Railway Station or Steamer.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using business paper, for free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer to Sample Purchasers.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Praga 2,386 tons Captain G. Gillhuber arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers. During the voyage she experienced N. E. monsoon and strong winds in the Red Sea.

THE B & P S N Company's steamer Ahmadi 1,640 tons Captain T. Hughes sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Lieut-Commander A. R. G. Willock sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine Comdr Leatham .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lawrence Comdr E Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb 4

Assaye.....4359.....Daniel.....P & O Co
Auchenblae .....2597 Marg.....Jains Mackintosh & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Gubbin .....25-1...T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia ..3529 Gordon. London27-2.09 P & O S N Co
Chesapeake .....1886 Mowat .....Standard Oil Co
Firoozi.....2005 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Goalpara.....1350 Elton .....P G M M & Co
Hatimet.....2584 Peters ..... T Morrison & Co
Ismaich.....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Kattenturm...3238 Volkhainer...W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser .....N F K N & Co
Landaura 2157 Abbott .....M M & Co
Mohammadi.....1251 Primrose .....B & P S N Co
Norbodda 1961.....Chappel...Calcutta 25-1 M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms.....T Morrison & Co
River Firth.....2383 ..Bryce...W & A Graham & Co
Spring burn...3173....Jas Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathairly...2783 Macmahon .....W & Graham & Co
Salfi.....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Strathfillan...2818 Mackirdy..... .....W & A G & Co
Shahallun .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Umta.....3492 Phillips .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	...Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
B Galistan	...2849	Moore	..Hull	15-2	M Mackenzie & Co
C & R Celtic King	...2589	Humphreys	...Antwerp	...10-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Tangistan	2393	Edmunds	.....Hull	18-2	W & A G & Co
G Ahmadi	...1040	Hughes	...Jeddah	4-2	B & P S N Co
H Mortlake	...1737	Batten	..Genoa	10-2	T Morrison & Co
K Ceylon Maru				31-42	Pyne Kobe ...11-2 N Y Kaisha
L Dumra	...762	McDiarmid	...P Gulf	...11-2	...M M & Co
M Arcadia	...3574	Hayward	...London	...13-2	P & O Co
N Baron Cawdor	2764	Gondey	...Baltimore	...8-2	R A Willis
O Umsinga	...1569	Robertson	...Hull & M'borough		8-2 W & A G & Co
P Schwarzenfels	...2457	Sibjee	...Hamburg		via Karachi 15-2 W & A Graham & Co
Q Gouverneur	2120	Barmiester.	Zanziba	5-2	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hindoo...3156 Graves...Karachi 13-2 F Muir & Co
2 Britannia.....1960 Errington...N F W & A G & Co
3 Claverenk...2440 Urquhart .....Rotterdam.....10-2 W & A G & Co
4 Kt of St George 2967 Stephens N F Volkart & Bros
5 Inebbarva 2572 Nicholas..Hamburg 13-2 T M & Co
7 Praga...2368 Gillhuber...Trieste...16-2 ...Austrian Lloyd S N Co
8 Reigate...2504 Ross.Yokohama...6-2 P & O S NCo
10 & 11 Qailon...4942 Brook...6-2 Rangoon M M & Co
12 Macedonia...5245 Bennett Shanghai 17-2 P & O Co M W D D
Shah Ameer.....1922 Harrison .....Mauritious...13-2... E & A M Jeewanji H W P D
Courland.....760 Ebrahim .....N F...B S N Co Ld
Ponai.....552 Shamsudin...B'Nagar...6-2.B S N Co Ld

ARRIVAL.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Prga	Gillhuber.....	Truste Jan. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Dwarka	Cole	Persian Gulf &c.
	Majidi	Coates	Calcutta
	Ahmadi	Hughes	Jedah
	R.I.M.S. Lawrence	Willock	Persian Gulf

The steamer Praga for Trieste &c. began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Company's steamer Persia with the homeward Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo passed Suez at 1 a.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
1	Putiala	Negapatam
2	Palamcotta	Rangoon
2	Norfolk	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 375 cwts maize, 300 cwts flour, 600 cwts wheat sweeping, Hurry Canji; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers; 125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hindoo s—1 bale carpets, Finlay Muir and Co; 59 bales salted skins, MaxKlen; 171 casks salted skins, H M Halim.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Arcadia s— 146 casks salted skins, C J Mathews and Co; 53 casks salted skins, H M Halim; 71 casks salted skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Goolistan s—2,300 tons Manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Hindoo s—110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 3,920 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 470 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Claverenk s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchborva s—110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 3,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schwarzenfels s—4,119 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 561 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Trafford Hall s—25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 3,001 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 8,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 150 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Praga s—12,006 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Praga s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—50 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

Auchenblac s—1,000 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Auchenblac s—400 bales twist, K Gokaldas and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamji and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ceylon Maru s—106 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru's—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Bhimji Shamji and Co; 600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 550 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th February.

548. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. and Battery Drill for the Gataere Teams at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 6th instant at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki, and Caps.

556 REVERSION AND TRANSFER.

Corpl F. Kimpton reverts to Gunner at his own request and is transferred to the E. E. Co.

557. LEAVE.

Leave of absence is granted to Captain R. W. R. Pennington from date to 15th March 1909.

NOTICE.

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

Matches 1 and 5 will be shot off at COLABA on Sunday next. Firing to Commence at 7-15 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A., Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th February.

717. Inspection. Parade.—It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection will take place in Camp on Saturday next, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m.

Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order.

1 Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

2 The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their company to attend this parade.

Trains.—The Railway authorities have made arrangements to provide accommodation by the trains leaving Colaba at 3-5 and 3-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th February 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	0	0	0	0
Teheran ...	4	1	25 p.m.	1	32
Suez	4	14	30	0	28

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (12-1-09).

In continuation, private telegrams for Provinces Messina and Reggio, Calabria are accepted at sender's risk (13-1-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—January 24, at Rurki, the wife of E. M. Cook, I. C. S., of a daughter.

INGRAM.—January 27, at Rungajaun Tea Estate Assam, the wife of C. Ingram, of a daughter.

NASH.—January 23, at Ranikhet, the wife of R. M. Nash, Gwaldun, Kumaon, a daughter (still-born.)

RAW—January 26, at Agra, the wife of W. Raw, I. C. S., of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 34m.; High water, 11-40m., ; Low water, 6-3m., 5-27a.

Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, at noon.

P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of 22nd January, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m.

First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Business Maxim: "Good counsel rejected returns to enrich the giver's bosom."—GOLDSMITH.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 5th, Full Moon, 1h. 54-9m. p.m.; Feb. 13th, Last Quarter, 6h. 16-9m. p.m.; Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday February 6.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Meeting of the Bombay Branch, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Government House, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scottish Band, Farewell Concert, Green's Gardens, 7-30. p.m. B. V. R., Camp at Santa Cruz, Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m.

Sunday, February 7.—Septuagesima Sunday. Bombay Hunt, Parla. Sun rises, 7h. 11m., Sun sets 6h. 35m.

Monday, February 8.—Bombay Horse Show in the morning. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative in the Legislative Council, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m.

Tuesday, February 9.—H. E. the Governor's Levee, Bombay Secretariat, 5 p. m. Indian Specie Bank, Apollo Street, 3-30 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Jackal Hill, Andheri Station. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.

Wednesday, February 10.—Bombay Races, first day. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Horse Show. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.

Thursday, February 11.—Bombay Dog Show. Bombay Horse Show. Annual Customs Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Reva has arrived in Bombay and has taken up his residence in a bungalow in Warden Road.

DESERTED GIRL.—The Police found a native girl in the Hansraj Lane, apparently deserted by her parents. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital as she looked very weak and needed medical assistance.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—Professor Lees-Smith will deliver, this afternoon at 6-15, the last of his series of lectures on Economics at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution. The Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarker will preside and deliver an address at the conclusion of the lecture.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the January, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,926. Among them the number of new admissions was 619; classified as stated below:—Bhattias 80, Vanias 92, Brahmins 64, Lohanas 71, other castes 312. The average daily attendance was 94.

BURGLARY DURING THE MOHURRUM.—Mr. G. F. Sherurkar, living in Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the Police that on the 31st ultimo he shut his house and went out to see the taboots in different localities. On his return home in the evening after an hour's absence, he noticed that his room was entered into and ornaments worth about Rs. 275 were stolen from a box in which they were kept in his room.

BAND AT THE PRINCE VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S.J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Cameronians...Levett
Overture	Light Cavalry ...Suppe
Serenade	La Paloma ...Yardier
Reminiscences of Donizette	...Godfrey
Valse	Luna ...Lincke
Selection	The Earl and the Girl.Caryll
Caprice	The Whistler and his Dog...Pryor

THEFT OF CLOTHES.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sayed Karim Bachu Sahib was charged with theft in respect of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 8-8, the property of Kassam Abdul Kadar. The accused was arrested by the Police at Byculla, when he was trying to sell the clothes to a hawker. Asked by the Police as to how he got the clothes, he pointed out the complainant's house from where he had stolen the property. The complainant identified his clothes. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Minutes flit, hours pass and years roll on, but the monotonous doleful cry, "no water," that jars on our ears incessantly each hot season, would destress our minds any more or not is a question. Reply is in the affirmative. The reason is not far to seek. Water supply has now become a problem; so complicated and difficult for solution, even by the soundest casuits and most skilful engineers, that almost every scheme formulated in connection with the storage of water enough to be had ready during the water famine cannot be carried out. The arguments offered in rejecting any such scheme by the Municipal Engineers are based upon their topographical survey of the site proposed which makes it utterly unsuitable for the intended purpose. The question is now-a-days a gordian knot for our City Fathers who have to observe taciturnity as well as the prime movers of the subject. They are, it seems, deplorably lost in a chaos of confusion with half the poor populace of our beautiful City, "urbs prima in India" bewailing their sad lot, for potable water as well as that required for domestic purpose which daily create riggle and tussle between the poor water carriers at the water taps and the shouting of the inmates of the houses in the streets. "Carpe diem, carpe," ye sapient Sirs of the Municipal Standing Committee and see that the most needful work is being done and the water cry dies away. This could only be done by an expert European Engineer nominated to survey the sites proposed, and that would terminate the long wrangled question of water supply during emergency. "Hora fugit."

A. C. BHANDUPVALA.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL SUGARCANE.

THE final forecast of the sugarcane crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1908-09, reads:

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under sugarcane in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 10 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

Since the preliminary forecast was issued, there has been a general deficiency of rain. On high dry land this has the result of diminishing the outturn of juice, but in most places the canes were so well established before the drought set in that they have obtained practically their normal growth.

The revised estimate of the area under sugarcane is 169,200 acres against 171,000 acres last year. There are increases in Lakhimpur, Chittagong and Noakhali, but in other districts the cultivation of sugarcane appears to be gradually decreasing. It occupies the ground for nearly a whole year and requires so much of trouble and expense that rayats prefer, at present prices, to grow paddy. If improved methods of extracting and boiling the juice were adopted, it is, however, not improbable that sugarcane would become the more profitable crop.

District Officers' estimates of the outturn per acre work out to an average of 82 per cent. of the normal, which, on the basis of actual experiment, is now taken to be 24 cwt. per acre. These estimates are equivalent to a total yield of 33,29,900 cwt; or 5 per cent. less than last year.

During the past year special enquiries have been made with a view to ascertain approximately the amount of gur produced in this province from the juice of the date palm. The enquiries show that previous estimates have been unduly high in some cases and indicate that the toal annual yield of gur from this source is about 11,20,400 cwt.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Praga," February 3.

Passengers arrived by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Praga" from Trieste and intermediate ports:—Miss Clephan, Mr. Fabricius, Miss Hemery, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh, Mr. Loose, Mr. S. Morton, Miss Renton, Mr. B. Toebelman, Miss Wickers, Rev. G. Westcott, and Cannon Westcott.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 2nd February was 701, giving a death-rate of 35·57 per annum per thousand as against 38·34 the corresponding period of last year, and 52·51 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 58 died from fevers; 27, plague; 19, small-pox; 1, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 61, phthisis; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 187, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 32, still-born; 101, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 315; Hindu low caste, 75; Musulman, 182; Parsi, 18; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 2; Negro-African, 1; The total number of births was 363 as against 379 the corresponding period of last year, and 376 the average over the past five years.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 4.

The only precipitation of any consequence reported this morning is half an inch at Chakrata. The barometer continued to rise in the North-west and skies are now nearly free from cloud everywhere; dry weather therefore is likely to continue for a day or two in Northern India.

There is, however, a slight disturbance over Bombay and the Deccan, which may give a few thunderstorms in the north of the Peninsula to-day.

Temperature continues low in North-west India, but elsewhere it is now nearly normal. The air is much drier than usual over the greater part of the country.

Forecast—A few thunderstorms are possible in the north of the Peninsula; elsewhere the weather is likely to be dry.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Usually cool. Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat flourishing.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat doing well.

Broach.—Sometimes cloudy, drops fallen Tuesday night. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants healthy and show bolls rapidly ripening. No damage done to cotton crop and cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become very lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and at Lahore; elsewhere they are clear. Humidity continues in defect at Delhi but is generally normal at the other stations. Maximum temperature remains normal in the eastern districts and in defect over the rest of the division; the minimum is everywhere lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night in the extreme north-western districts, while it is generally normal during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear except in Upper Sind and west Rajputana where light cloud has appeared. In these areas humidity is normal or in excess but elsewhere it has fallen and is now in moderate to large defect. Maximum temperature is normal in Sind and lower than usual in Rajputana; the minimum continues in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moistare in the air has decreased and is now in defect over the whole division. Temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual nearly everywhere during the day; at night it is below normal only in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud persists in the north-eastern districts but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air has increased and is now either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in south Hyderabad and at some stations in the north Bombay Deccan, but is normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The area of relatively low pressure over the east United Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces has passed away, the barometer there as well as elsewhere in northern India having risen. Weather has been fine and clear.

Pressure continues to fall at Bushire and winds are south-easterly but no definite depression seems to have yet formed.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A NEW edition of Sir Richard Burton's amous translation of "The Arabian Nights" is now offered the public by the Grolier Society, which is represented in India by Mr. R. W. Williamson, 6 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. The original edition was issued in 1885, and being limited to 1,000 copies rapidly became the subject of attention from collectors. It is now practically unobtainable except by millionaire bibliophiles. The Grolier Society, however, has reprinted the work, with the valuable notes in which Sir Richard Burton used an unrivalled knowledge of the East to elucidate the text, and with Letchford's remarkable illustrations, omitting a few pages of commentary which interested only pathologists and criminologists. This new edition is offered in various styles and at various prices, ranging from Rs. 130 cash, or Rs. 140 in instalments, for the twelve volumes in cloth, to Rs. 1,890 for the extra-illustrated "edition de grand luxe," which is limited to twenty sets.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" February 4.)

Mr. Muhammad Sikandar Khan Fatteh Khan to be Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. Walter F. Wardle, reverting.

Mr. Sadashiv Vithal Pagzis to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kolaba vice Mr. Muhammad Sikandar Khan Fatteh Khan,

Mr, Zal K, N, Kabraji to be Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police Bijapur.

Mr, Esmail Ahmedbhoy, a Master in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's service to pilot coasting vessels in the Port of Bombay,

Mr. Vishwanath Vaikunth Wagh, on return to duty, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Bijapur.

Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, on relief, to act as First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge, Karwar.

Mr. Govind Narayan Kelkar, on relief, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar displacing Mr. Raghavendra R. Baindur.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges, are invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amounts specified against their names:—Mr. Vishwanath Vaikunth Wagh, First Class Snbordinate Judge's Court, Bijapur. Rs. 500. Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Karwar Rs. 500. Mr. Govind Narayan Kelkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Dharwar Rs. 200.

Mr. Venkatesh Damodar Puntambekar, Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, is granted privilege leave for two months from 1st February or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, during the absence on leave of Mr Venkatesh Damodar Puntambekar or pending further orders.

Mr V. D P Ribeiro, I.C.E, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar. Mr. Ardeshir Nasarwanji Master, I.C.E, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur.

Mr. Khusalsing Himatsing Mahida, residing at Mandvi, is appointed, with affect from the 15th February to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Reliaf Act, 1879, within the limits of the Mandvi Taluka in the Surat District vice Mr Vallabhdas Guru Dwarkadas.

Mr. Khando Balaji Bhopardekar, a Conciliator within the limits of the Badami Taluka, and residing at Badami. is appointed, with effect from the 15th February to be also a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, for the town of Badami in the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District vice Mr Jivaji Krishna Mujumdar, deceased.

Mr Yashavant Vithoba Dessi, BA. LL B, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Narayan Waman Kharwandikar, Head Karkun, Rs. 80. taluka Dindori, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Peint during the absence of Mr Laxman Bagaji Goge on privilege leave for three months or until further orders.

Mr. S. B. Bhide, Head Karkun, taluka Raver, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 1st to 6th October (both days inclusive), being the period intervening between the departure of Mr. W. K. Kunte and the arrival of Mr. G. G. Gokhale.

Mr. A. K. Saptarishi, Sub-Inspector, Dhadgaon Distillery, West Khandesh District, on Rs. 35 (now Sub-Inspector, Shevgaon, Ahmednagar District), was granted privilege leave from the 7th December 1907 to the 2nd January 1908 and Mr. V. S. Pinto, Sub-Inspector Akrani, West Khandesh District, on Rs. 30, was appointed to act for him.

Mr. C. B. Saldanha, Acting Excise Sub-Inspector Karwar, Kanara District, on Rs. 35, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 16th January and Mr. J. C. Rodrigues, District Inspector, Karwar, Goa Frontier and Ankola, Kanara District, on Rs. 150, directed to hold charge, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. N. A. Parnaik, Magistrate, First Class, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Central Sub-Division of Ratnagiri District comprising the talukas of Ratnagiri and Sangameshvar Mr. G. C. Shannon, I C.S, Assistant Collector, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate, I Division, Dharwar, comprising the talukas of Dhar war. Hubli, Kalghatgi and Bankapur,

Mr. D. Dodgson, Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh Division of the West Khandesh District, appointed a Second Class Magistrate of the Akrani Mahal in the Taloda Taluka, is invested with additional powers.

Messrs. K. B. Vasudeo. District Deputy Collector, Thana, and A. K. Cama, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Bassein Prant, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dahanu Taluka of the Thana District on the 16th January.

Mr, Narayan Abaji Parnaik to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Ratnagiri and Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri District vice Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, resigned.

Dr. Jivraj Ghelabhai Doshi, L M & S, and Mr. Dadiba Khursedji Mehta, M. A., L. L. B., are appointed to be nominated councillors of the Ahmedabad Municipality vice Mr. Chimanalal Nagindas, deceased, and Mr. Fardunji K. Tarapurvala, C. I. E. disabled Municipal Act III of 1901.

The election of Mr. Krishnaji Balacharya Purohit, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Sirur in the Poona District is approved.

Mr. Nanajee Vithal Mangrulkar, Head Karkun, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board. Sholapur, vice Mr. Rangnath Ramchandra Rege, resigned.

The election of Mr. Gajanan Amrit Deshpande as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Junnar in the Poona Distalct is approved.

Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik, Districts Deputy Collector, C. D., is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Ratnagiri in the Ratnagiri District vice Mr. K. V. Joshi resigned.

Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik, District Deputy Collector, C. D., is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Ratnagiri and Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri District vice Mr. K. V. Joshi, resigned.

Mr. Balkrishna Vishnu Chakradev, B. A., Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Roha in the Colaba District vice Mr. V. H. Katarki, resigned.

Mr. Jethabhai Shivabhai Amin of Virsad has been elected a member of the District Local Board, Kaira, vice Mr. Pestonji Kharsedji Modi, deceased.

Mr. Mahadev Hari Chiplunkar has been elected a councillor of the Poona City Municipality for Ward No. 16 vice Mr. G. R. Fulambrikar, deceased.

Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, B. A., has been elected a councillor of the Poona City Municipality vice Rao Bahadur K. B. Pendse, M. A., resigned.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

RAILWAY TO INDIA.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The desirability of an overland route to India, to convey mails, passengers and military stores in peace time and to serve as an alternative to the Suez Canal in war time, may be taken as granted, so long as political and military considerations only are regarded. The two routes for such a line which have hitherto been proposed, across Afghanistan, linking up the Indian system with the Russian system and the Baghdad line are open to serious objections of this character; but in this month's "Nineteenth Century" Mr. C. E. D Black, late of the Indian Geograsphical Department proposes a new line which lies mainly through countries subject to British influence and which would entail no strategical or commercial threat to our interests. This proposed line would link up Egypt with India. Starting at Port Said it would touch the head of the Gulf of Akabah, across Northern Arabia to Basra, sending a branch to Koweit, and thence cross Persia to Nushki. Such a line would do for the British Empire in the East what the Siberian line has done for Russia, and would be free from the German control of the Baghdad line, while Egypt is a much more desirable jumping-off place for a British line than Constantinople, with the breadth of a possibly hostile Europe between England and Asia. The project at least marite examination.

Several considerations, however, still remain. First and foremost, is the line feasible? Mr. Black assures us that he has examined the topography of the region on the spot, and that it is feasible. The Egyptian section we know is possible. From Akabah the line would ascend the Wady-el-Ithm, one of the lateral gorges leading up to the plateau of Northern Arabia, which is no steeper than the Western Ghats. Thence it would run for eight hundred miles across a rocky plateau to Basra. This is the section of the line which has never before been suggested, principally from lack of local knowledge. Recently, however, the Hedjaz Railway has been constructed through very similar country, and affords us a parallel as to the engineering difficulties and probable cost. Mr. Black claims that the construction of the Hedjaz line is a proof of the possibility of his project, and he estimates the total cost at £16,000,000 for the Arabian section alone, including rolling stock. When this is completed, it has to be remembered that Basra still remains to be linked up with Nushki, and that would cost many more millions. We must ask ourselves, therefore, whether the line would ever pay for its construction, and if it would not, whether it is a luxury worth paying, for.

All Mr. Black's efforts do not avail to make out a good case for the commmerce of Northern Arabia. In its 2,200 miles of length the Arabian section would touch one town of 40,000 inhabitants, El Juf, and would pass near Sekaka, which has 30,000 inhabitants. But these two very moderate sized towns in the middle of a desert are scarcely worth considering as a source of revenue. The line would be entirely dependent on its through traffic in this quarter. When it reached the head of the Persian Gulf, however, it would tap the extremity of the Euphrates Valley on the one hand and would touch the sea at Koweit upon the other. In Persia it would cross the British sphere of influence, and to moderate commercial advantages would add political benefits of considerable weight. Still the fact must be faced that in round figures the railway would cost some £30,400,000 sterling and could not be expected to pay its way for many years much less return the capital expended on its construction. Is the luxury worth the price? Mr. Black estimates that the saving in time of the overland route, instead of the sea voyage from Port Said to Bombay, would come to practically a week. Egypt is still a considerable way from India, but in case of war Egypt and India would be able mutually to reinforce and strengthen each other, and the line to Egypt is comparatively free from European interference. With a friendly France and Italy only the short distance from Brindisi to Port Said need be done by steamer, and that is preferable to the uncertainties of the overland route through Vienna to Constantinople. Mr. Black goes so far as to urge that we should at once get a concession from the Porte for the Arabian section, and that then the Persian Baluch section would not be long in following. A project of this magnitude, however, needs filtering through many minds and being popularised in public knowledge in England before it can have any hope of being carried into practice. At present it is entirely new even to Anglo-Indian opinion, and on such a subject we are necessarily in advance of the public at Home. We should all very much like to be able to reach Port Said in two and three-quarter days, and given the necessary millions the military advantages are undeniable; but before choosing this particular route, it would be necessary to see that every other possible route was inferior to it in combined commercial, political and financial advantages.

"THE ENGLISHMAN'S HOME."

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Reuter's telegram about the sensation created at home by the new play at Wyndham's is very interesting. The author, Major duMaurier of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, is of course, the brother of Gerald duMaurier, the actor. The play, we are informed, depicts our hopeless unpreparedness for foreign invasion and ridicules the fanatics of sport. Quite apart, therefore, from any literary or artistic merit of its own, it must have the support of men like Lord Roberts, Rudyard Kipling and authors of books like those popularised by Louis Tracy, who between them are sufficient to boom any new play, even without the attraction of supers borrowed from the Irish and Scots Guards. Whether it is quite consistent with the traditions of the British Army to loan soldiers in uniform in this way to a theatre, whatever the object in view, is, of course, quite another question. We all remember the indignation that was aroused at the travesties of British uniforms shown on the stage, and the hearty assent with which the Uniforms Act met in all quarters. To put the actual soldier on the boards does not make the matter any better. However, apart from this the report that the play is causing a real sensation rather points to the fact that the national conscience is somewhat uneasy regarding the popularity of sport side by side with the extraordinary apathy displayed towards insurance against invasion. The lines about "the flannelled fool at the wicket and the muddied oaf at the goal" were during the war regarded as hateful and untrue, but since then it has been gradually dawning upon people that Kipling, with the provision of the poet, laid his finger upon a spot that was about to develop into a very nasty sore. The question whether or not with an efficient Navy an invasion of England is possible is one for high strategists, but it is open to everybody to debate whether sport-seeing or a military training is best calculated to ensure efficiency and manliness amongst the young. Agility in games naturally means a healthy body and a general quickness which is useful in the struggle for life, but noons and week-ends spent in watching others lead us nowhere and while a few gladiators emerge with brawny muscles the mass of the nation degenerates steadily. British physique compares unfavourably with that of the peoples of other countries where universal military service is the rule, and there must presently arrive a time when, war apart, national degeneracy will reach a dangerous stage in the commercial struggle.

Neither stage play-writers nor poets are likely to provide a remedy. The very people who are pouring out of Wyndham one night, full of the new play will the next Saturday afternoon be eagerly scanning the evening papers to be see whether Everton or Newcastle United are leading in the First Division, or making plans to steal north to witness Dundee beating the Rangers. An appeal to the emotions can never be more than temporarily successful, and people swayed for the moment by Major du Maurier will another moment be swayed by Bernard Shaw, who finds in military matters nothing but food for laughter. The distaste for compulsory military service is deeply engrained in the British and if there is to be any kind of national training for war not enticements but something suggestive of pressure must be employed. Exactly what kind of pressure and how far it ought to be carried is a matter for statesmen. There are no lack of counsellors, some of them men of great attainment and sagacity. Universal service does not sound as ugly as conscription and, as defined by Lord Roberts, it is not quite the same thing. Conscripts taken from their homes and forced into barracks, willy-nilly, have always been objects of pity to the English but some scheme of compulsory volunteering, if we may use the term, would meet the more obvious objections to conscription, would satisfy the demand for a larger defensive army, and would insure a little more muscle and brawn among the youth of the country.

THE AMERICAN NAVAL CRUISE.

THE "PIONEER":—Now that the bill for repairs has been presented the cruise of the United States Fleet proves to have been a very costly one, and it is not surprising that some people are asking whether the results attained are quite commensurate with the wear and tear involved in circumnavigating the globe. Every credit is, of course, due to the American navy, and the task it has successfully carried through was a big one; but now that it is over the reckoning up of the cost of the achievement must be an unpleasant process. The Secretary of the Navy finds himself compelled to ask for over a million sterling to make good defects, and, from all accounts, some of the ships are in sore need of repairs. The battleship "Maine" requires an outlay of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, and will have to have new boilers; the "Missouri" and "Ohio" will cost half a million dollars apiece, and proportionately large expenditure is necessary on several of the cruisers. The question naturally arises whether the boiler and machinery defects which developed on the cruise were inherent in the original construction, or whether they were not to a great extent the result of that new system of engineering in the navy which we have adopted in our own service with some modifications. In the United States Navy the distinction between the technical engineer officer and the "executive" officer does not now exist, and officers are eligible for duty below in the engine room and also on the bridge. This also is the system adopted for the British Navy. It is only natural that men should prefer the bridge to the engine room and the consequence is the latter has ceased to offer a career at all. For the past two or three years efforts have been made to conceal the fact that the new system is not, and cannot be a success; but now the Engineer-in-Chief speaks out quite plainly and shows that the engineering department is suffering severely. Executive officers are showing no desire to specialise in engineering, and the machinery is not being maintained in a proper condition of efficiency. The Japanese tried this system years ago and abandoned it for these reasons; and in America there is an increasingly strong feeling in favour of the re-establishment of the old Engineer Corps. If it can be proved that the unification of training, and the inevitable relegation of the duty work of the engine room to artificers which follows therefrom really means serious impairment of the mobility of a navy, it is more than ever regrettable that this system should have been deliberately adopted in our own service.

HUMOUR AND IRONY.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—A sense of humour is at once a useful and a dangerous possession. This may easily be inferred from the fact that humour and irony are so rarely—and yet so effectively—employed in the pulpit. There, if anywhere, should an instructor of mankind be serious, while there, if any where, should such an instructor be conscious of the ludicrous limitations of human wisdom, the inadequateness of human words to convey to other minds the ideas, however crude and elementry, of the preacher. Irony, again, is a dangerous device, a weapon apt to cut the fingers of the user. The Schoolmaster uses it effectively but sparingly, and chiefly as one of the forms of punishment still permissible to civilised pedagogues. He would probably prefer the unmistakable admonition of cane or ferrule. But when these are not permissible, he is driven to produce mental discomfort when physical castigation is forbidden. "Tum gravis Entelum dictis castigat Acestes." So the publicist is sometimes driven to say humorously or ironically what he could not well say directly. He runs a serious risk. He is apt to be interpreted literally by those who are duller or find it to their interest to misunderstand. In the case of the divine, he is commonly charged with levity or even profanity, though he may be in truth the most reverent and devout of men. The schoolmaster who uses irony except in the most sparing way is usually regarded as a "supercilious beast" by his interesting charges. Generally, indeed, the use of irony is resented by ordinary humans. It seems to imply a vague, puzzling and therefore irritating superiority, a self-control which few of us possess, an aloofness which is almost inhuman. If ever it is excusable, however, it is in the case of old age, where the venerable sage is already so detached from human vanities and vexations that he speaks almost as one who regards our most earnest efforts, our gravest problems as the impartial historian will consider them in the future.

Some such feeling must be experienced by all who read the quaintly-wise letter of Sir George Birdwood in the "Times" of January 12. It is an interesting piece of self--revelation, kindly, humorous, and shrewd. The gist of his argument is contained in the old French sying that "on ne saurait faire une omelette sans casser des œufs" The tendency of modern politics is, more and more, to pine for omelettes which involve no breaking of eggs, a tendency to ignore disagreeable facts, and especially the facts of human nature. Those who attack politics in this spirit are bound to have to pay the penalty. Sir George, known as a sturdy sympathiser with Indian character, an admirer of Indian art, a student of Indian (and not only Indian) literature, points out that there is an area—a belt—of the world's surface, where humanity is excitable, or, in his own phrase, "tantric," and that to ignore this tendency is to be unjust. The one defect of such criticism is that it is apt to be taken for condemnation. It is of a piece with the suffragist's complaint that she is regarded as an inferior because she is refused the vote which is conceded to her gardener. The question is not one of comparison but of expediency. The educated woman and the educated Indian are the two crying problems of our time. Each has tasted of the fruit of the tree of good and evil; each is unwilling to remain in a fool's paradise; each is necessarily ignorant of what may result from contact with the harsh world outside. In neither case can we go back. We must make further experiments, cautiously and good humouredly. But let us test every step before we take another, and not advance rashly because we cannot go back. In either case, however, a friendly understanding is imperative, and even more than brilliant statesmanship we require the humour—and good humour—which shall bring about an understanding and put an end to barren and irritating opposition.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 2nd February give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Rain during week 32 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 35 cents at Tatta, minimum 3 cents at Manjhand. Rainfall deficient but general and beneficial to fodder and rabi crops. River at Bukkur on 31st January, minus 1 foot 9 inches against minus 1 foot 1 1-5 inches on same date last year. Standing crops generally flourishing, but slightly damaged by frost in Tatta, Mirpur Batoro and Mirpur Sakro talukas. Rabi operations completed. Fodder supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Germination of rabi crops satisfactory. Standing rabi crops flourishing. Estimated outturn of rice fair in Ubauro taluka and good elsewhere, and of jowari good in Rohri taluka. fair in Shikarpur, Sukkur, Naushahro Abro, Pano, and Mirpur talukas and poor in Ghotki and Ubauro talukas. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

One cent of rain during week at Shewan. Wheat flourshing but needs rain generally. Germination of rabi crops satisfactory. Oil-seeds slightly damaged by frost in all talukas except Sehwan. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

HYDERABAD.

Rain during week in the district maximum 14 cents at Moro, minimum 4 cents at Kandiaro, none at Hyderabad. Rain beneficial to rabi crops. Rabi cultivation nearly completed. Wheat in good condition. Oil-seeds slighty damaged in Dero Mohbat taluka by frost and insects, and suffering in Digri taluka owing to deficiency of water in Jamrao canal. Cotton damaged by frost in Hyderabad and Shahdadpur talukas. Picking of cotton in progress in three talukas. Harvesting of Oil-seeds commenced in Guni and Tando Bago talukas. Estimated outturn of rice and bajri good and of jowari and cotton fair. Fodder and water-supply adequate. Cattle generally in good condition.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Six cents of rain during week at Thul, none at Jacobabad. Area under rabi cultivation same as last year in Jacobabad and Kashmor talukas, and 10, 20 and 35 per cent. more in Shahdadpur, Thul and Kandkot talukas respectively. Germination of pulse and rape-seed slightly injured by frost in Shahdadpur and Kandkot talukas. Average outturn of kharif crops good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate, cattle sufficient and in good condition.

THAR AND PHRKAR.

Rain during week in the district maximum 25 cents at Mithi, minimum 2 1/2 cents at Khipro, none at Umarkot. Rain partial and beneficial to standing rabi crops. Rabi crops satisfactory in the Desert, but withering in other parts of the district owing to insufficiency of water in canals. Supply of fodder and water adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

Harvesting of gram commenced in Dhandhuka taluka. Wheat in Viragam taluka and Gogha petha, wheat and barley in Modasa petha, wheat, barley and gram in Daskroi and Sanand talukas and wheat and cotton in Dhanduka taluka in good condition. Wheat and barley in Modasa petha, wheat, barley and sugarcane in Dholka taluka and wheat in Gogha petha being irrigated from tanks and wells. Picking of cotton and chillies in progress in Dholka taluka and of cotton commenced in Dhandhuka taluka. Late cotton and castor-oil seeds damaged by frost considerably in parts of Sanand and Viramgam talukas and cotton and tobacco slightly in Daskrol taluka. Average outturn of kharif crops fair. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient. Prices of cereals and cotton stationary.

PANCH MAHALS.

Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition but slightly damaged by frost in some places. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas, fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal and normal in Halol mahal Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair to good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and poor in Dohad taluka. People are busy in fields in collecting hay. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

Harvesting of pulses in progress. Rabi crops and tobacco being irrigated. Picking of cotton in progress. Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Wheat and cotton in fair condition in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate, Water for irrigation adequate.

BROACH.

Standing crops in fair condition, except cotton in Broach taluka. Harvesting of bajri, sesamum and pulses completed in Jambusar taluka, of kharif jowari commenced in Anklesvar taluka and of rabi jowari and sesamum in Hansot mahal. Jowari crop ripe in Amod taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in all talukas. Area under different crops about normal, except that under cotton which is a little more in Broach taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops generally fair to good. Estimated outturn of cotton good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

SURAT.

Harvesting of jowari in progress in Chorasi, Olpad, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition throughout the district and Native States. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Bulsar and Jalalpur talukas and completed in Pardi taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good and of cotton good. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and wate in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

Threshing of kharif crops nearly completed. Collection of rab materials in progress except in Murbad and Kalyan talukas and Mokhada petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Prices of food-grains steady.

KOLABA.

Threshing of kharif crops nearing completion. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Collection of rab materials commenced. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Standing rabi crops in good condition. Collection of rab materials in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition except in Devgad and Sangameshvar talukas and Guhagar and Mandangad mahals.

KANARA.

Garden crops in fair condition. Harvesting of betel-nuts nearly completed. Cutting of pepper commenced in Ankola taluka. Threshing of kharif crops and cutting of sugarcane continue. Rabi sowing continues in Kumta taluka and commenced in Supa petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of gram in progress in parts of Jalgaon taluka. Threshing of bajri in progress in Pachora taluka and of jowari in Chopda, Bhusaval and Raver talukas and Edalabad petha. Estimated outturn of bajri good, and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat fair to poor in dry land, of wheat and gram fair to good in irrigated land of gram fair in dry land. Picking of cotton completed, except in parts of Edalabad petha where it is in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KANDESH.

Harvesting of gram in progress in Taloda, Shirpur and Shahada talukas and of gram and wheat in Nandurbar taluka. Threshing of cereals and minor crops in progress in Sakri taluka and Navapur petha. Picking of cotton completed in Nandurbar taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of Sindkheda, Dhulia and Sakri talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing. Prices of food. grains stationary.

NASIK.

Rabi sowing and harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed except in Chandor, Nandgaon, Kalvan and Peint talukas. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Chandor, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Kalvan talukas. Rabi crops suffering from want of moisture everywhere in the district except in Igatpuri and Baglan talukas where they are progressing favourably. Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in Sinnar taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in Malegaon, Sinnar and Nandgaon talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient in all talukas except Sinnar and Chandor where prices arerising. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient, except in Sinnar, Chandor and Malegaon talukas where it is deficient. Deepening of wells in progress in Sinnar taluka. All parts are generally dry. Scarcity of water apprehended. Stocks of grain sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Harvesting of jowari in progress. Jowari crop withering for want of moisture in light soil. Irrigated crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Late rain deficient in scattered arears in the eastern portion of the district. Standing rabi crops in fair condition, except in the eastern part of the district where rabi jowari is not turning out so well as was expected. Harvesting of rabi crops and sugar-cane crushing commenced in some places. Jowari crop damaged by disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Estimated outturn of kharif, bajri and rice fair and good respectively, and of rabi jowari and wheat poor to fair. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water supply in irrigation wells and channel sufficient.

SHOLAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops commenced. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture in poor soil. Area under rabi cultivation in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops very poor and of rabi fair to good. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor in parts of Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and fair to good elsewhere, eastern and central talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

RAJAPUR.

Rabi crops still green in low lands and black soil. Harvesting of jowari, wheat and gram in progress. Withered jowari removed and brought for sale. Cotton in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor, except in Muddebihal taluka, where the estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops is good. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha. Supply of green grass diminishing. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

Harvesting of kharif crops over. Cotton crop in flower and pod. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion. Prospects of rabi crops poor in the eastern portion and fair in the western portion of the district. Fodder running short in Athni and Gokak talukas and selling dear generally.

DHARWAR.

Harvesting of rice and early jowari completed and of wheat continues in six talukas. Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Forty-two cents of rain during week at Rajkot. Wheat being irrigated. Wheat and cotton crops flourishing, except in some places of Halar, where cotton slightly damaged by frost. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good in Jhalavad, Sorath, Halar and Gohilvad. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition except in parts of Halar prant. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Harvesting of pulse continues in Baroda, Vakal and Gandevi mahals, of jowari in Gandevi, Velachha and Dabhoi mahals, of rice in Vakal mahal and of bajri in Kalol and Chanssma mahals. Picking of cotton in progress in Baroda mahal. Cotton thriving in Dabhoi mahal. Rabi crops in Kadi, Kalol and Dehgam mahals, ginger and sugarcane in Gandevi mahal and opium, rape-seed and wheat crops in Sidhpur mahal being irrigated. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Vyara and Amreli divisions. Opium plants in good condition in Sidhpur mahal. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Standing wheat, rape-seed and gram crops in flourishing condition. Cotton and oil-seeds damaged by frost in some villages of Radhanpur State. Area sown normal. General prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Grass suffered from want of sufficient moisture in the soil. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal.

CUTCH.

Thirty-six cents of rain during week at Bhuj. Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Cotton in fair condition. Harvesting of jowari continues. First picking of cotton commenced in Mundra and Anjar. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Asiatic Muddle.

Mr. Polak writes on the 4th inst. to the Transvaal Press as under:—I beg once more the hospitality of your columns to ventilate the following facts. Last Wednesday, several British Indians on picket duty at Pretoria were arrested. They were all registered under voluntary registration, but had destroyed their certificates. So far, however, as the Government are concerned, these men are known to be lawful residents of the Transvaal. Registration does not consist in the possession of a registration certificate, but in having one's name registered upon the public register of Asiatics. They had committed no offence, vide the Randeria appeal, but had merely failed to produce a certificate of registration, which the Government, knew had been issued to them. They were ordered to be removed from the Colony, and were so removed the same evening, being technically released at the border. The train by which they travelled being at full speed, they were carried on to Charlestown, where they alighted, having left their wives and families totally unprovided for. At Charlestown one of them proved former domicile in Natal, and another was able to pass the education test. They, accordingly, were allowed to go free. The others were arrested as prohibited immigrants, although they had not entered Natal of their own free will, and were ordered to be deported into the Transvaal by the Charlestown Magistrate. They were, accordingly, deported to this Colony the same day, and were arrested as prohibited immigrants by the Transvaal Police stationed at Volksrust. Their case comes on to-morrow. On Tuesday, several men were deported in the same manner, and I believe, they returned in the same manner. Saturday and to-day, a number of others were similarly dealt with, and they are to be deported to-night. They will probably undergo the same fate. Amongst those who were ordered for deportation to-day, are two youths one of whom is in a somewhat delicate condition of health, being subject to severe attacks of hysteria, the other being a Transvaal-born Indian, knowing no other home than the Transvaal. All of these are registered. The identity of everyone of them is known by the Authorities, and yet each of them is being deported, almost at a moment's notice, from a Colony of which he is an authorised and registered resident. As to the legal consequences of this action, I am not inclined at the present time to discuss them. They will be dealt with in due course, either here or elsewhere. I merely state the facts in order that the public may know what is being done in its name to those who are lawful residents of the Transvaal, and who have committed no offence, but, for the trivial cause of not producing a document which the Government know full well to have been issued to them, are snatched away from their homes. Of course, these people are coming back to the Transvaal, whether the Indians win or lose. That the Government know full well. The question is what is the object of this border line tomfoolery, and how long is it going to last. Natal certainly will not take these people, and it is extremely unlikely that, even if Natal would, they would consent to remain away from their homes. The Supreme Court has decided that, if there is no offence, there is no punishment, and so these unfortunate people are to regard themselves as happy in not being punished because they are separated from their familes, they are snatched away from their homes and businesses, they are dumped down, hundreds of miles away, in a strange land without any friends, and, if they return, they are liable to be treated as prohibited immigrants and imprisoned as such, it is a pleasant commentary upon the season which stands for peace on earth and goodwill towards men, which has just closed, and a happy augury for the New Year, in a Christian country.

At Delagoa Bay, a few days ago, a number of Indians arrived from India by the s. s. "Reichstag." They were all domiciled in the Transvaal, and held lawful documents entitling them to enter and reside in this Colony. They made application for registration under the new Act, and their applications were forwarded to Mr. Chamney. They were allowed to land on temporary permits. After a while, they received notifications to the effect that their applications had been refused, and they were handed over to the custody of the Portuguese Police, and were sent back to India by the same boat. The point to be noted, however, is that, though fifteen of them at least were admitted to be entitled to registration not a single one of them was givin an opportunity of noting an appeal against the decision of the Registrar a privilege that is granted by the law itself, and Mr. Chamney has, therefore, committed an illegal act for which he is personally responsible, and will, no doubt, be so held by the parties concerned. But it appears that British Indians have no rights. It is only their European tormentors that can do no wrong, and, though a man be a domiciled resident of the Transvaal, though he be born in this Colony, though he had returned to this Colony, all that carries no weight whatever with the Authorities who, in the pursuance of their own sweet will, undertake to carry out functions which they cannot properly assume, and to inaugurate procedure which the Supreme Court itself doubts can be put into operation.

ENGLISH FOR DIPLOMACY.

At the recent meeting of the Modern Language Association at Oxford, Lord Fitzmaurice told his hearers an anecdote of his own experience of English as the language of diplomacy. There was, he said, a Conference in London in 1883 in regard to some of the matters arising out of the Congress of Berlin of 1880. Prince Bismarck had been talking a good deal about vindicating the right of the German language in diplomacy, and Lord Granville said to him (Lord Fitzmaurice) that he thought the Conference was an excellent opportunity for vindicating the right of the English language in diplomacy, because they knew that the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers were all excellent English scholars So, as the Conference was to meet in London, they announced their intention of using the English language, and all went on very well for a time. But they had forgotten that the delegates of the small Balkan States had the right to attend the Conference though not of voting. Now they, after all, were the persons who were really most interested. But hardly one of them spoke or even understood a word of English. So when the Conference had held about two sittings he had to ask Lord Granville how long this was to go on, because all his time was taken up in explaining to the delegates of the States what had been going on. So after that they gave up vindicating the honour of the English language.

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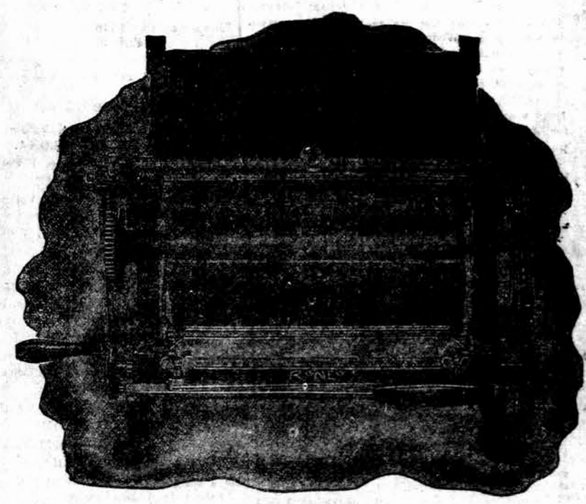

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presided at the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, and the following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

Narsi Dharma, a Maratha, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife by cutting off her nose. Mr. Oliver, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended.

The prisoner admitted his offence, and said that his wife did not obey him him and misconducted herself.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY.

Mia Saheb Abdul Ali Mia Saheb Sharaf Ali, a Borah stationery merchant, now an insolvent, and Manilal Tricumdas, his Hindu mehta and manager, were charged with forgery, using as genuine a forged document, cheating, and abetment of the offences. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchordas, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Rustom Wadia and Mr. Balubai Desai, instructed by Messrs Mehta, Dadachanji and Dalpatram, defended the second accused.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury, stated the main facts of the case for the prosecution. Reading the several Sections of the Penal Code, bearing on the charges, the learned counsel said the principal offence was that the accused forged two invoices of Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Limited, of London, who were paper merchants, and that they used these documents, knowing them to be forged and thereby cheated Shambhuprasad Girjashankar, and induced him to part with Rs. 4,500 on the strength of the forged documents. The accused were further charged with abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The first accused carried on buisness till recently in stationery, but in 1908 he was adjudicated an insolvent at the instance of some of his creditors. The second accused was his manager, who acted for him in all matter. Complainants carried on the business of bankers, shroffs, and commission agents under the name of Girjashankar Vajeshankar, who made advances to their customers on the security of goods. The first accused was one of his customers, to whom he advanced monies on the security of goods ordered out by him from England. Business relations commenced between the parties in the year 1902. There were many dealings between them; and monies were advanced by the complainants from time to time; and the accused repaid them at his convenience. In 1907, a written agreement was entered into between the parties, whereby it was agreed that the accused should show to the complainant the invoices of the goods imported by him and the complainant consented to advance to him monies on those documents after deducting 30 per cent. for margin money. The first accused thereafter became an insolvent; and when the complainant sold the goods held by him as security, he found that the goods did not fetch the prices noted in the invoices. Enquiries were then made, and it was found that the invoices of Messrs. Edward, Lloyd, Limited, for 25 bales each, were forged invoices, that the signature on them of Mr. Carson was forged, and that the first accused had never indented for goods from Messers. Edward Lloyd, Limited. The learned counsel next pointed out how the forgery was made in Bombay; and how, on the strength of those false invoices, the complainant was induced to advance Rs. 4,500 to the accused.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. Mr. Shambhuprasad, the manager of the complainant's firm was the first witness examined. He produced the agreement entered into by his firm with the first accused, and described the way in which monies were advanced to the accused after he had satisfied himself on the invoices regarding the price, quality, and quantity of the goods ordered out from England.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes at considerable length, and farther enquiry was adjourned till 11 a. m. to-day.

HINDU TEMPLE CASE.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of a case in which the original plaintiffs and respondents, Kashigar Ratangir and others, sued Bhatt Purushotam Gopalji and others, original defendants and appellants, for an injunction restraining defendants from erecting a building within the compound of the temple of Kedareshwar in Bardoli Taluka and for the removal of a shed erected there. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. M. N. Mehta. Plaintiffs are the hereditary Pujaris (worshippers) of that temple and their allegation is they have the vahivat of the temple and its lands, that the Samadhis in it are the places where some of their ancestors have been buried. Defendants on the other hand, while admitting the plaintiffs as Pujaris, contended that they were the Audich Brahmins and as such they have the right to do the vahivat of the temple and its properties since times immemorial.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Surat, who granted the injunction prayed for. In appeal, the District Judge of Surat, dismissed it with costs. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships said they must confirm the decree of the lower Appellate Court, subject, however to the modification that instead of a permanent injunction granted in the decree appealed from, the injunction shall continue until the defendants bring a suit under Section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code, and ask the Court to frame a scheme such decree as it may pass under that section. As regards the first point with regard to the execution of a document, the District Judge having held that the execution was proved, it was not competent to make out a new case that the document was not binding upon the plaintiffs, because it had been executed by them under coercion. In support of that contention, their Lordships said "we are referred to certain decision of the Privy Council and of this Court in which it has been held that a party denies the genuineness of a document and says that it is a forgery, he cannot be allowed to turn round and say that if it is proved, then it is not binding upon him either on the ground of fraud, misrepresentation, undue influence or coercion." Their Lordships observed that in the present case, the facts were different. The documents were the basis of the title on which the suit was brought. After reviewing the evidence, their Lordships confirmed the decree subject to the modification stated above.

APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER FROM SMALL CAUSES COURT.

YESTERDAY, on the Original side of the Bombay High Court, an application was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar for a transfer of the case of Mathuradas Gokaldas and Vithaldas Kanji against Anandrao Ramrao, from the Court of Mr. Donald, Second Judge, Small Causes Court, to the High Court. The plaintiffs trade in the name of Gokaldas Madhaoji and Company, while the defendant carried on business in the name of Anandrao and Company, commission agents. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs had issued a rule on the defendant to show cause why an order should not be passed for the transfer of suit No. 472 of 1909, filed by the defendant against the plaintiffs. The transactions, relating to which the defendant had filed the suit, were the same, in respect of which the plaintiffs had filed a suit now in the High Court and the plaintiffs asked for the transfer. The defendant had since filed two other claims against the plaintiffs in the Court of Small Causes.

Mr Inverarity applied that the suits should be transferred to the High Court to save more trials than one. He cited 7 Bombay Law Reporter, page 143, in support.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman objected to the transference. He said, his client was a man o limited means, to whom a High Court litigation, with rich people like the plaintiffs, was likely to prove ruinous.

It appeared from the plaint, that the plaintiffs consigned through the defendant in 1908, two consignments, each of 25 cases of cashew-nuts, for sale in Hamburg, per s.s. "Barrenfels" and s.s. "Marienfels," respectively and they drew from him against the consignments Rs. 850 and Rs. 852. In each case the plaintiffs stated, the goods were worth Rs. 1,425 in the Bombay-market. Another consignment of 50 cases was made by them per s.s. "Reichanfels." It was worth Rs. 2,850 in Bombay, but they had not drawn anything against it. The value of the goods was claimed, and accounts were asked for.

The defendent said, that the first two consignments were sent for sale to Mr. W. H. Schweicker in Hamburg, and the third to Messrs. Liebert and Meyerhof. The goods were found worm-eaten, and fetched very low prices, such as 5s, or 6s, per cwt, Mr, Schweicker remarked, that the nuts should be bought by the authorities of the Zoological Gardens in London, for the animals there. He also sent the report of an expert from the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, relating to the condition of the goods. The cases were sent to London, for sale by auction. About the third consignment, Messrs. Liebert and Meyerhof wrote, that they found the goods full of worms, and they would not fetch the amount he had drawn from them against the goods. In the eventuality of the goods being handed over to them free of charge, they would handle the 50 cases. It was very warm there and the condition of the goods would get worse every day. These goods also were eventually sold in London.

His Lordship held, that so far as the High Court's jurisdiction was concerned, there was extant a decision of Mr. Justice Tyebji, that the High Court had the power of transfer, and it was exercisable by a single Judge. It was convenient to combine the suits, and hear them in one Court. Suit No. 472 of 1909 was ordered to be transferred from the Court of Small Causes to the High Court. It should be placed on the High Court Board, immediately after suit (No. 75 of 1909). Costs to be costs in the cause.

CLAIMS FOR KHOTI VILLAGE.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of, in second appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant, Indirabai, sued Balwantrao Dadbarao Deshmuk, and another, original defendants and respondents for a share of the Khoti village of Shanvai, Mr. C. A. Rele appeared for the appellant and Mr. K. H. Kelkar for the respondents.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that Shenvai was a Vatan Koti village that there were 5 principal sharers in it one of whom had sold his share to the plaintiff under a sale deed. Defendants on the other hand contended that plaintiffs alleged purchase was a hollow and champertuous transaction. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Roha, who gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff. In appeal, the first class Subordinate Judge of Thana dismissed the plaintiff's claim. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that the lower appellate Court has declined to give a decree against defendant No. 2 upon the ground that there was no cause of action against him so far the declaration sought for was concerned. The Court of the first instance proceeded upon the ground that the second defendant being himself a Khoti sharer had distinctly repudiated the plaintiff's title. According to section 42 of the Specific Relief Act a suit for declaration could completely lie. But it is urged that the other co-sharers not having been brought upon the record, a suit for declaration, at least as against defendant No. 2 could not lie. To that, their Lordships said, the answer was that it was not shown that the other co-sharers have denied, the plaintiff's title, and even if they have denied, it was for the plaintiff to sue any or all.

In conclusion their Lordships remarked that the lower appellate Court not only interfered with the discretion of the first Court without any good reason in law, but has proceeded upon principles which is judicially unsound. The decree of the lower appellate Court was therefore reversed and the suit remanded for disposal according to law.

POLICE COURT.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate charged one Lallu Mals, tindal of a prow called "Surat," was charged with not exhibiting light while anchoring in line of navigation off the light-ship in the harbour.

The case was conducted by Mr. J. W. Schneider, Inspector of Lights to the Port of Bombay.

It appeared from the evidence that on the night of the 28th ultimo, the Anchor Line Steamer "Britannia" was being brought into the harbour by Pilot Johnston of the Bombay Port Trust. The night was a dark one. The steamer struck against the prow which showed no light. The pilot saw a light being hurriedly put up as he was turning the steamer.

The bow of the prow was completely smashed within two feet of the water line and ten feet of the forward end of the boom was carried away. Fortunately the "Britannia" suffered no damage. The Pilot stood by the native craft until he was told by the tindal that they were safe. The accused pleaded not guilty saying that he had a light, which dropped into the sea.

His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to pay the maximum fine of Rs. 100, remarking that the offence committed by the accused was a serious one.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

LIEUTENANT B. E. Reilly, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, has passed in the subjects prescribed in Sections B and C of Rule IV of the rules for the admission of Military Officers to the Political Department.

Mr. F. J. Varley, I.C.S., Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, is granted, with effect from the 26th February or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eleven months.

Mr. C. Roper, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 26th May, with permission to prefix the annual vacation to his leave.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Satara, to be Additional Sessions Judge in the Satara District, during the ensuing annual vacation of the Civil Courts in that district, and to try all cases committed, and hear all appeals presented, to the Court of Sessions during such vacation.

Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from the 6th April, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to eight months.

Mr. Michael Kennedy to be Inspector-General of Police vice Mr. R. B. Stewart, I.C.S., deceased.

The following officers are confirm as Third Grade Assistan Superintendents of Police:—

Mr. J. A. Hoyes to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik; Mr. A. S. Holland to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara; Mr. P. M. Stewart to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona; and Mr. J. C. Curry to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. J. B. Knight, Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, was granted furlough on medical certificate for one month and five days from 27th July to 31st August.

Mr. W. A. Wallinger, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. C. B. Critchley, I.C.S., passed the Higher Standard Revenue Departmental Examination on 19th December.

Mr. L. P. Saunders, B. A., has been appointed Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy at the Deccan College, Poona.

Bombay Light Horse.—Second-Lieutenant the Hon'ble Henry Edward Edleston Procter, to be Lieutenant, vice Symons resigned, dated 17th December; and Herbert Stanley Reed, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, dated 17th December.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Captain Lucas Volkart resigns his Commission, dated 24th November.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Second-Lieutenant Francis Barlow Ambler to be Surgeon-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy, dated 1st December.

Poona Volunteer Rifles:—Captain Hugh Reginald Osborne (Supernumerary List) resigns his Commission, dated 31st December.

The following appointments are made vice-Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I. M. S., pending further orders:—Assistant Surgeon Manchershah Motabhai Vakil, L. M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, as a temporary measure; Major S. Evans, M.B., M.Ch., I. M. S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik; and Major C. T. Hudson, M.R. C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Williams to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, vice Lieutenant A. G. Coullie, M.B., I. M. S. as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Mr. P. J. Mead, B. A. (Cantab)., I. C. S., to act as Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. C. M. Lane passed, on the 14th December, last, an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard, applicable to Military an unconvenauted officers.

SCOTTISH FREEMASONS.

Ceremonies at Calcutta.

The members of the four lodges of the Scottish Constitution at Calcutta have had a busy time of it lately, owing to the official visitation by the Grand Master of Scottish Masonry in India, Colonel R. H. Forman, accompanied by his officers, Mr. F. Noel Paton, and Sir A. H. MacMahon, Grand Superintendent of Scottish Masonry in Eastern and Northern India respectively, Mr. Arthur W. Wise, Grand Secretary, Mr. S. Gregson, Senior Warden, Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., Junior Warden, Mr. H. T. Acton, Director of Ceremonies, Mr. Ives, Organist, and others.

On Monday Lodges "St. David" and "St. Thomas in the East" were visited, and on Tuesday Lodges "Endeavour" and "Albyn" all of which meetings were largely attended by the members of the respective Lodges.

On Wednesday, the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in India held a special communication, at which there was a record gathering of masons both of the Scottish and English Constitutions, over 160 attending the meeting. Among the visitors of the English Constitution the following members of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal attended: Mr. P. C. Dutt, Past Deputy D. G. Master; Mr. W. H. Dring, District G Senior Warden; Sir Charles Allen, President of the District Board of General Purposes; Messrs. T. Maxwell and J. Binning, Past Grand Wardens; Mr. R. H. M. Rustomjee, District Grand Secretary, and about a dozen others. The Grend Lodge was opened at 7 p.m., and the procession of Grand Lodge officers was a very imposing spectacle.

After the reception of the representatives of the District Grand Lodge and the customary salutations the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India gave a lengthy and interesting address. Rai Bahadur Hira Lall Basu was then invested as a Grand Steward for the year, and after the further business on the agenda was transacted, the company went in to dinner, for which 80 covers had been laid. During the dinner the band of H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram played a selection of music—the band having been brought to Calcutta by the Maharaja specially for the occasion. The customary loyal and masonic toasts were given with musical honors. Among the speakers besides the Grand Master, were Messrs. Noel Paton, Cadell, P. C. Dutt, Sir Henry MacMahon, Mr. Ducan McCall, and Sir Charles Allen.

Col. R. H. Forman and Mr. Arthur Wise have now left for Rangoon, to visit the Scottish Lodges there and to open a new Scottish Lodge before returning to Bombay.

A CURIOUS strike has occurred at the Rajganj Jute Mill in Bengal. Last week the mill hands struck because a European assistant had wounded a boy with an air gun, and demanded the dismissal of the European, as a condition of resuming work. This was done, but the men now wish the assistant to be reinstated. The management has refused their demands, and a number of men have gone on strike again.

ABKARI ADMINISTRATION.

The following Government Resolution dated 19th January, passed on the Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency proper and Aden for the financial year 1907-08 is published:—

The financial year 1907-08 was on the whole a prosperous one for the Presidency. That year covers portions of the revenue years 1906-07 and 1907-08, the first four months (April to July) falling within the former year, and the last eight (August to March) in the latter. The season of the revenue year 1906-07 (August to July) was, with few exceptions, favourable for agriculture, and of the land revenue demand of the year only a little over 2 1-2 lakhs had to be suspended, while nearly 51 1-4 lakhs of the suspended revenue of former years were collected. The revenue year 1907-08 was less fortunate in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country and some Gujarat Districts, e. g., the Panch Mahals, and suspensions of the land revenue demand on account of that year and of the arrears of former years amounted to more than 60½ lakhs. The industrial population continued to command regular and increasing employment and wages remained high; while in anticipation of a "Sinhast" year, in which Hindus do not marry, the number of wedding celebrations was much greater than in an ordinary year. In these circumstances an increase in the consumption of country liquor was certain to take place, wherever this natural result was not checked by any restraining factor. Of any restraint induced by the efforts of the public there is, as in the precedingly year exceedingly little trace. In the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District a fall in the sales of country spirit is attributed to the temperance movement, and the same factor is assigned as a possible cause of a slight decrease in consumption in Belgaum. There is thus not merely no advance, but an actual falling off, in the results of endeavours to promote habits of abstention from liquor in the year under review. The action to which the Commissioner refers in the end of his report as having occurred after the colse of the year was ill-calculated to advance the cause of diminishing the consumption of intoxicating drink. The check imposed by Government on this consumption was in the form of the enhancement of taxation, rendering liquor more costly and therefore more difficult to obtain. In the case of toddy, the duty was raised in only a portion of one district and in respect of only one class of people who were previously paying exceedingly light rates. This enhancement was too small and too restricted in application to produce any appreciable effect on total consumption; and the quantity of toddy sold in shops, exclusive of Bombay Town and Island for which statistics are not recorded, rose from 5,862,000 to 6,234,000 gallons. These figures do not include the consumption under domestic consumption licenses, of which 7,680 were issued in the Surat District and 83 in five other toddy-drinking districts. In respect of country spirit, the duty was raised throughout one district and in parts of five other districts which were under the District Monopoly system, and in the whole of two districts and part of one district which were under the Contract Supply system with separate shops licensed on minimum guarantees. In the four districts which were under the latter system with separate shops let by auction, there was no enchancement of duty. In the latter districts the increase or decrease of taxation on country spirit depends on the bids of the auction purchasers. In Belgaum these fell by Rs. 14,242, while in Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar they rose by Rs. 7,817, 27,774 and 5,165 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in taxation—as fixed by auction fees—in Belgaum, consumption, in gallons of L. P., fell, though very slightly; while in Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar the increase in taxation, by means of higher license fees fixed by auction, was accompanied by a marked increase in consumption. The facts exemplify once more the inefficiency of the method of auctioning the privilege of vend as a means of checking consumption by increasing taxation and consequently the cost of liquor. The Commissioner shows also, yet once mere, that this method renders impossible an honest trade on the part of the auction purchaser. In the coming year the experiment will be tried, in three districts, with the sanction of the Government of India, of fixing the fees for shops on the basis of their sales, and in place of putting the shop up to auction, of allotting each shop to a candidate selected from amongst approved applicants. Of the districts under the Contract Supply system with minimum guarantees on shops, a substantial increase in still-head duty restricted to only one taluka and the City of Nasik did not avail to prevent consumption in that district from rising from 5·6 to 6·6 drams (L. P.) per head of the population; while in the Districts of East and West Khandesh an increase of 12 annas per gallon, 25 U. P., in three principal towns and of 8 annas in the rest of the District, except an outlying tract in which it was 4 annas only, was followed by a fall in consumption of nearly three drams (L. P.) per head of the population. In Surat, under the District Monopoly system, an increase of four annas in the still-head duty applied throughout the district induced a fall in consumption of one dram per head (from 23·2 to 22·2 which is still the highest consumption of any District outside the Presidency town, in addition to a consumption of toddy which is considerably more than one-third of that of the whole Presidency exclusive of Bombay Town and Island). A duty enhanced by four annas was imposed throughout the Ahmedabad District, except in the City of Ahemedabad, and the consumption rose by only ·6 of a dram per head. The Thana District was subjected to substantial increments in still-head duty in the towns of Thana, Bandra, Kurla and Bassein, with markedly beneficial effects on the consumption, which fell from 52·2, 57·7, 35·0 and 58·8 drams (L. P.) per head on the average of the preceding five years to 49·7, 49·8, 27·4, and 52·1 respectively. It will be observed that three of these towns still consume more than a gallon of spirit (L. P.) per head per annum. Outside these towns enhancement of duty was small in amount and restricted in area and did not avail to prevent consumption from rising by 1·5 dram per head. Similarly a rise of ·5 dram per head is recorded in Kolaba in face of a small rise in duty in two talukas only, and a substantial rise in their head-quarter towns. A rise of two annas only was imposed in Dharwar and Sholapur Districts (exclusive of the towns of Hubli and Sholapur), not with the object of checking consumption for which such an increment is too small to produce any appreciable effect, but for the purpose of bringing the rate of duty per gallon, 25° U. P., to a multiple of 4 annas, which is found to be the most convenient scale. It seems to follow clearly from the foregoing review of the course of taxation and consumption that the auction price of a shop is an absolutely ineffective weapon with which to fight increased indulgence in intoxicating drink and that an increase made by Government in the direct duty payable is immediately and successfully operative, if it be applied to the whole of a given area and with a sufficient difference between the old rate and the new. Where there is an increase in consumption notwithstanding an appreciable enhancement of duty, it can be found with certainty that special causes operate to check the reduction in consumption which should take place. Thus the increase in the recorded, i.e., the licit, consumption of the Nasik District is manifestly due to the decrease in illicit distillation which is mentioned in paragraph 14 of the Report. In the Ahmedabad District a still greater increase of four annas in the still-head duty (on side the City) was more than counteracted by two successive good agricultural seasons and by a continued advance in industrial enterprise and wage earning. Where there was no enhancement of taxation, the general conditions of the year led to an increase in consumption, and in Bombay City especially the marked decrease which was recorded in the preceding year has been to a large extent made up by an increase of 2 drams L. P. per head in the year under review. For the whole of the Presidency proper the result is an increase under country spirit of 61,328 gallons, L. P., in consumption, and of Rs. 12,22,789 in revenue, and under toddy of 371,815 gallons sold at shops and of Rs. 1,06,228 in revenue. A portion of the increase in revenue under country spirit is on account of the year 1908-09, instalments of the auction fees for that year being paid in advance in the year 1907-08. The improvement in the toddy revenue is attributable in part to better check on illicit tapping, and in part to the larger number of trees tapped and the higher prices realized in the shop auctions.

There is nothing which calls for comment in Chapter V of the Report on the subject of Foreign Liquors, or in Chapter VI relating to Hemp Drugs. The remarks made in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Government Resolution No. 1213, dated 4th February 1908, reviewing the administration of the previous year continue to be generally applicable.

There is again a noticeable increase in the consumption of opium. In 1906-07 the excess over the figures of 1905-06 was 3,888 lbs., and this is followed by a further rise of no less than 8,253 lbs. Of the three causes assigned by the Commissioner for this great increase, there cannot be any doubt that the lowering of the issue rate and consequent lowering of prices is by far the most powerful. Opium receipts increased by Rs. 77,009. There is also a large increase of over 9,000 lbs. in the issues to Native States. It cannot be regarded as satisfactory that the consumption of opium should be extending in the Presidency simultaneously with a rigidly restricted export of opium to China for the purpose of putting an end to the opium habit in that country. The use of opium in moderation and in certain tracts is wholly unobjectionable and even necessary, but the growth of the figures of consumption indicates a necessity for careful watching against the use of the drug degenerating into abuse: and the Commissioner has already been requested to report specially on the question of regulating the issue rate.

The Governor in Council observes with satifaction the decrease in cases of illicit distillation in the two Khandeshes and Nasik owing to the organized collection of the Mhowra flowers from the forest tribes and others who collect them, and the substantial progress which is reported in checking illicit distillation in Kaira where this offence has long been reported to be inordinately common.

The comparison drawn by the Commissioner in the last paragraph of his Report between excise conditions and management as they were in 1867-68 and as they were in 1907-08 is worthy of the serious attention of those who interest themselves in the efforts made by Government to control and reduce indulgence in intoxicating drink.

The Governor in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the work done by the Commissioner and the Department under his control in carrying on and developing on sound lines the excise administration of the Presidency.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 5.

(Before the Hon. THE CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

42-08-738-04—Edgelow G W and Co Rustomji N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani and others D and D Mulla and M Bicknell M and R Part heard.

4508-304-07—Payne and Co—Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed vs Gungaparsad Dwarkaparsad Jehangir M and S

46-08-989-07—Hiralal and Co—Rehmathai widow vs Jackshibhoy Vishram and others Malvi H M and R

57-08-420-08—Thakerdas and Co—Miya Mahomed Jan Mahomed Chotani and others vs Zarabibi widow and another Captain and V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR)

For Consent Decree.

790-08 M B Chothia Mamabai widow vs Soondarji Arjun and others Madhenji K and C.

916-08 C P D Cunha A Josephin Valladares vs Kitty Perrera and others Daphtary F and D C P D Cunha.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

261-08 M B Chotia Vias Motilal Ranchor vs Tribhovandas Mangaldas and others Nanu H and Co.

331-07 Mulla and M Domigos Noronah and others vs Viscount de Wrem and others Little and Co Part heard

629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.

494-08. C. P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H, D. and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.

25-08 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.

26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamier vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co.

27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.

13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

12-08 Captain and V Moolshanker Khoosal vs Purbhooshanker Jaganath Unwalla and P.

Long Causes.

573-08 Little and Co Ramrao Purasram and others vs Gunpatrao Purasram and others Bhaisunker K and G

818-08 Mirza and M Nowroji Burjorji Mahimwalla vs Munchesha Burjorji Mahimwalla and others Wadia G and Co

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co

907-07 Payne and Co The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency vs The Bombay Motor Car Co Smitham B and N

430-08 Raghavsys B and N Jaikaran Ramputrai vs R C Missi

269-07 Chitnis M and M Mohibai vs Ramdas Kabahhoy Dinshaw and D

92-08 Pestonji R K and Co Haiderally Abdool Karrim vs P Veniram Vias Mulji and K H

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1909.

TROUBLE IN ABYSSINIA.

ADIS ABEBA is so far off the beaten track that the Press correspondent is practically unknown there and any news that reaches the outer world must necessarily trickle through official sources. The news received in France is probably correct, for the changes which have taken place in the country since Sir Francis Wingate overthrew the Dervishes, while all tending towards a more settled state, have brought with them a great danger. The monarchy of Abyssinia is upheld by a kind of feudal system, the heads being more or less equivalent to the old Barons, who are an ill-educated and dissolute set, and the monarch and these are kept in power by an unpaid soldiery who live on what plunder they can get from their immediate neighbourhood. Below the Barons comes the clerical party of priests, monks and nuns and below these again the small landowner, and peasant proprietor, artisan and merchant, and it is to the last named that the improvement of the country is mostly due, and it may be mentioned that there is a very large number of women traders. The danger which arose through the downfall of the Dervishes was that it left the Barons without employment. The upper classes of Abyssinia consider manual labour degrading and spend the greater part of their energy in intrigues. Their only other chance of congenial employment was on the outbreak of war or when sent on an expedition to annex further territory or to punish some frontier tribe. Loot was always taken as payment for the troubles and often taken from the peaceful inhabitants of the country they passed through en route. With the absence of disturbances the Baronial class has become impoverished and the illness of Menelik, which must now be taken seriously, offers a chance of reinstatement for one party at least. As long ago as 1901 Mr. Wylde, who was at one time Consul for the Red Sea and is known as a writer on the Sudan Campaign of 1883 to 1887, foresaw the present situation and wrote: "It is a question of four Powers, Italy, England, France and Abyssinia, being brought into contact with one another and complications are certain to be brought about over who succeeds to the throne at King Menelik's death.

There will be pretenders to the throne and it is doubtful whether the northern part of Abyssinia will again care to be ruled by a prince of the South." The danger then feared of action against England and Italy by France need cause little worry now. The agreement over the Adis Abeba Railway has proved that the similarity of interests is recognised, and it may be taken almost for granted that should occasion arise the three Powers will act in concert; though it must never be forgotten that up to now France has held the key of the situation, and but for financial difficulties over the railway, would probably have kept England and Italy out altogether. Of this much, however, there is little doubt that, as regards foreign relations the position cannot be much worse after Menelik's death than before. He has always been a schemer and a time-server. He was first heard of when he was a prisoner at Magdala before the English Expedition, having then been ten years away from his country, living chiefly at Magdala. When Mr. Cameron, the Consul, was imprisoned he made his escape and reached Ankobar in Shoa, becoming king of that country as his father had been before him. It was not till after the defeat of the Italians at Adowa, however, when he held Italian prisoners in the country as hostages, that European attention was directed to him when the news of the Italian defeat caused a wild scramble of the Powers to secure treaties at, seemingly all costs. One of the missions sent out was headed by Mr., afterwards Sir James, Renell Rodd, who secured a treaty dealing with frontier rights and containing an important clause against the traffic of arms to the Mahdi. This treaty was binding on King Menelik's heirs and successors, but seeing that the succession is in dispute it is doubtful whether the responsibility will be accepted without pressure being brought to bear. The treaty with the former king, Johannes, was also binding on his heirs and successors. At the time of signature King Johannes was in the prime of life and had a strong and healthy son who was married to King Menelik's daughter. Both the king and his son died and it was the attempt of Johannes to nominate for the throne his illegitimate son, Ras Mangesha, that caused the faction fight among the princes which culminated in Menelik securing the prize after the battle of Gallabat in 1889.

It may be well to point out that civil war in Abyssinia must necessarily be on a large scale unless one party strikes a decisive blow at the outset. The battle of Adowa showed that the army was under remarkably good generalship and that it was well armed and there is no reason to doubt that it has been kept up-to-date. A reference to the disposition of the forces on that occasion will serve the double purpose of showing in some degree the nature of the dispute to-day. The army of 1896 was divided into nine sections, headed respectively by King Menelik and Queen Taitou, (Shoans and South and South-Western Gallas), Ras Merconen, the nephew of King Menelik (Shoan and Harar troops), Ras Woly, Menelik's brother-in-law (Jeju contingent Ambarans and Gallas), Ras Michael, adopted son of King Johannes (with the Wollo Galla army), Ras Mangesha, illegitimate son of Johannes (with Tigrean troops), the Waag Choum Gangul, (with Ambani troops of Waag and Lasta), Ras Aloula (with Tigrean troops of the northern frontier), King Tchlaikamanout (with the Gedjam troops) and Ras Sebat and Hagos Taferi (with the Agame troops). Of these Ras Mangesha was Prince of Tigre and was confirmed by Menelik, who, however, showed great favour to Ras Alonla, his enemy. Ras Michael, besides being the adopted son of King Johannes, is brother-in-law to King Tchlaikaimanout, while Ras Woly is brother of Queen Taitou. Here, therefore, is the foundation of a large band of claimants to the throne, all more or less related and in a position very similar to that of the time of old baronial wars of England, except that the combatants are well armed and accustomed to both modern and semi-savage methods of warfare. When the succession is settled it is not unlikely that, in a modified form, there may be another scramble for favour, with new pawns introduced into the game from Northern Europe as a method of interfering with the English position in Turkey by way of Egypt.

THE BEER BARON.

THE late Lord Burton was the head of the well-known Derbyshire family of Bass and carried on the brewing business of that family. This famous business was first established by his great grandfather in Burton in 1777, but it did not attain to vast proportion till his father's time. At first for a long time they confined their trade in bitter beer to India, and in the beginning the name of Bass was better known in this country than at home. But Michael Bass, the father of the late Baron, when he became the head in 1827, began to open up a trade also in England and was so successful that in a short time his breweries took the lead of all others. The great exhibition of 1851 gave the Bass business a great fillip, and it went on developing till in 1882, two years before Michael's death, the average annual amount of the business was assessed at two million and a half sterling. The yearly amount then paid in malt-tax and license duty was over a quarter of a million. An idea of the vast nature of their transactions can be had from the fact that the yearly issue of Bass' labels amounts to more than a hundred millions. But Michael was much more than a wealthy brewer. He was a keen politician and sat for 35 years in Parliament as member for the borough of Derby. He took a lively concern in all questions bearing upon the welfare of the working classes, and he requested Professor Leone Levi, a great economic authority in the last generation, to institute a wide and methodical enquiry into the earnings of the labouring classes throughout the kingdom. He also took an active part in the legislation abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Once he was brought prominently to the notice of famous men of letters residing in London by his bill which sought to get rid of that great nuisance of the Metropolis, street music, by empowering householders to remove street musicians from the neighbourhood of their houses. For this service a letter of thanks was addressed to him by a number of the most prominent and renowned authors and artists in London, whose quiet he had sought to restore, and among whom were Carlyle, Tennyson, Charles Dickens, Millars, Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy, and others. He was an earnest champion of the railway workmen in their agitation for reducing their oppressive hours of labour. He was also very liberal in giving away large portions of his wealth, and his benefactions to the towns of Derby and of Burton were very large. He was so simple in his tastes and habits, and also so modest, that he declined all offers of social distinction and declined a baronetcy and peerage which were put at his disposal by successive Governments. However, the late Mr. Gladstone conferred during his lifetime a baronetcy upon his elder son, who is just dead, as a mark of the general esteem for him. By a special remainder this baronetcy now devolves on his other son's heir, the nephew of the Baron just dead two years. After Michael Bass's death in 1884, this elder son, already a Baronet, was made a peer. By special remainder granted in 1897 this peerage is now inherited, in default of male heirs, by his daughter, who is married to Mr. James Bruce Baillie, a cousin of our late Viceroy, Lord Elgin. The late Lord Burton's sister married Sir W. Chichele Plowden, who was a prominent Indian Civilian some years ago. The late Baron, like his father, was a politician, and sat in Parliament for over twenty years till his elevation to the peerage in 1886.

THE REVIVED BISHOPRIC OF BORNEO.

THE Diocese of Singapore from which Borneo has been just separated, as Reuter informs us, and formed into a distinct Bishopric by itself, now returns to the state in which it was in 1869 when the diocese of Labuan and Sarawak, which are parts of Borneo, were added to it and the Bishop of the united dioceses was styled that of Singapore, Labuan and Sarawak. Before 1869 Singapore was not a separate Bishopric, but formed part of the Diocese of Calcutta, which was appropriate enough in those days as the Straits Settlements, of which Singapore is the capital, belonged to the Government of India till 1867 when they were made over to the Colonial Office. Labuan, which is an island on the north-west coast of Borneo, was till three years ago administered by the British North Borneo Company, a chartered company like our old East India Company; but in 1906 it was made a part of the Straits Settlements. Before 1869 it had a separate Bishop styled that of Labuan and Sarawak. This Bishopric was constituted under Letters Patent dated 7th August 1855, with Dr. Fraser Macdougall for its first Bishop. The new See of Borneo just created is therefore the old See of Labuan and Sarawak revived, with extended jurisdiction in other parts of Borneo. Singapore is well excluded, as geographically it is quite distinct from Borneo and as, also, it is important and popular enough to form a distinct Bishopric by itself. Christian work in Singapore is heavy enough, because, as Bishop Barry, the late Primate of Australia, said in his Hulsean Lectures some years ago, "it bears upon and strengthens the work which we are endeavouring to do in China through Christian influence on the returning Chinese settlers who form the great majority of the inhabitants of Singapore." On the other hand, missionary work in Borneo has been considerably enlarging and requires greater organisation; and the rivival of the old separate Bornean See of Labuan with extended jurisdiction will do much to help it. Borneo is the largest island on the face of the globe with the exception of New Guinea and Australia—if we include the latter among islands having nearly three hundred thousand square miles of area. But its population is only two millions, and of these those under the British are only half a million. A great part of this huge island of Borneo belongs to the Dutch or is under their Protectorate, and therefore a great part of missionary work is looked after by Dutch Protestants. Still English Protestants have quite enough to do to propagate Christianity among the half million under them. Singapore has only a quarter of a million to look after, yet the work was found heavy. Thus British Borneo has a greater right to be erected into a separate Bishopric which it now becomes. Dr. Hose was for long Bishop of Singapore and Labuan, having been consecrated so far back as 1881. Dr. Mounsey now succeeds him in the latter Diocese, which he found very laborious to manage.

THE MAHARAJA of Kashmir may possibly return to Calcutta from Puri, before visiting Gya and Benares.

THE death at Kurseong is reported of Sister Benedetta of the Order of the "Daughters of the Cross."

AFTER Saturday next the weekly excursion train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will run only between Colaba and Surat.

THE figures now published by the Finance Department show that, in the month of December last, the exports of silver from India exceeded the imports into India by no less than thirteen lakhs of rupees, an interesting result of overspecalation.

IN the report of the Bombay Abkari Committee, which appeared in our issue of January 25, Mr F. Kathoke was reported to have stated in evidence that blood collected at the Bandra Slaughter Houses, and obtained by Messrs Croft, Mody & Co., is used for purifying cheap wine bottled in Bombay. Messrs Croft, Mody & Co. ask us to state that this is absolutely without foundation. The blood in question is at once treated at their Mill and exported to Europe for memorial purposes: none of it is, or could be, used for purifying wine.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

CHARITY EVENT OF THE YEAR.

Revival of the Shawl.

A NOVEL MARRIAGE BUREAU.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

EVERY year has its own particular charity function and even at this early date it is certain that "The Midsummer Fete and Fair," to be held in aid of the Great Drummond-street Childrens Hospital will be the fashionable charity event of 1909.

The Fair, which will take place in the height of the season, the week after Ascot, will be on a mammoth scale, Olympia having been taken for it. All the leading Society ladies have promised to preside at the stalls and the Fair will assuredly be the most picturesque gathering of the kind ever held.

Olympia will be converted into the gardens of a French chateau in the reign of Louis XV. Stalls and decorations will breathe the spirit of that most romantic period and there will be a Louis XV theatre, with plays, operattas and dances typical of the period.

THE CHARLESWORTH MYSTERY.

The Charlesworth mystery still remains unsolved—that is to say, in spite of the efforts that have been made to discover her, Miss Violet Gordon Charlesworth, the lady motorist, is still missing. Of course no one now believes that Miss Charlesworth did meet her fate in the manner described by her sister and the chauffeur, who declare that she was thrown out of her motor-car over a cliff and her body carried out to sea, but the family still persist in the same story and have offered a reward of £20 for the discovery of the body.

An unexpected development has kept interest in the case alive. This week, Miss Lilian Charlesworth, accompanied by a friend of the family and the chauffeur, paid a flying visit to London to the family solicitors in Fleet-street. When they arrived at Euston they were met by a host of journalists, but refused to say anything and as quickly as possible jumped into a hansom. They were followed to Fleet-street by a score or more of taxicabs in which the disappointed pressmen pursued their prey.

Miss Lilian Charlesworth was cross-examined for over four hours by her solicitors, who have issued a statement saying that they are perfectly satisfied that "the story of Miss Lilian Charlesworth and the chauffeur Watts is not inconsistent with the allegation that Miss Violet Gordon Charlesworth met her death in the manner suggested," but this carefully guarded pronouncement has done nothing to remove public incredulity.

Every day fresh instances of the marvellous manner in which Miss Charlesworth hoodwinked her tradespeople come to light, and when one sees how cleverly she managed to carry on such a series of deceptions for years, one ceases to wonder that she has succeeded in eluding the search for her up to the present.

Some of the firms she victimised have employed detectives to trace her, but the various clues so far have come to absolutely nothing.

THE INDISPENSABLE MOTOR CAR.

One of the lessons of the Charlesworth case is the absolute indispensability of the motor car to the man or woman who hopes to get credit from tradesmen, estate agents and financiers. The sight of Miss Charlesworth's motor cars acted like a spell; even hotel keepers basked in their reflected glory and dispensed with hard cash for once.

The modern adventuress, in fact, cannot hope to have a successful career unless adequately equipped in the matter of cars. This is well known to the managers of the West End garages and the methods by which feminine soldiers of fortune obtain their cars are highly ingenious.

"Of course, possession of a car for a few hours is often of material service to bringing off a cleverly planned coup," said the manager of one of the most fashionable garages in the West End to me to-day. "And we have to keep our wits about us or we would be swindled daily. The other day, for instance, a lady rang us up, giving an address in Princes Gate. She wanted a car immediately for a few hours for shopping and visiting. How much would it be and should she pay in advance. Of course we could not tell exactly how much it would be and Princess Gate was a good address, so we said she could pay at the end of the journey. The car was to be sent round, but a quarter of an hour later she rang us again to say that the chauffeur could pick her up at the Piccadilly Tube Station to save time. Well, to cut a long story short, after having the car for several hours she told the chauffeur to pur her down at the Tube Station again and got out her purse to pay. Change was required and she went to the booking office, the chauffeur quite unsuspicious remaining outside. In a moment she was in the lift and well on the way to the next station before he saw that he had been tricked. Vine-street Police Station knew her well when we reported the matter. She had swindled all the garages in this way. Princes Gate did not know her. The police difficulty, so the inspector pointed out, was that this lady always disarmed suspicion by offering to pay in advance."

THE ELIGIBLES.

The "Eligible" circle, that enterprising organisation founded by a Hampshire clergyman and his wife to combat the loneliness of Londoners, is congratulating itself on a record "bag" of engagements and marriages as a result of the Christmas holidays. Twelve marriages have been formally reported to Mrs. Gommersall, the clergyman's wife, who undertakes the delicate task of introducing suitable eligibles to each other, first by photograph and correspondence and later at social gatherings held in her own home. All kinds and conditions have sought Mrs. Gomersall's aid, from men of position who are heirs to titles and women of wealth to shop girls and clerks, and in very many cases satisfactory matrimonial arrangements have resulted from Mrs. Gomersall's good offices.

Some cases, however, present more difficulties than others and Mrs. Gomersall has been telling me of some of the "problems" now upon her books.

"I am looking for a suitable partner for a vegetarian gentleman," she said. "His age is thirty and he is an excellent musician. The vegetarianism is the difficulty. Another of my clients is a doctor who wants to marry but he will marry no one but a lady doctor and I am now trying to find him a lady doctor. A lady who is running a sanatorium in the Colonies is seeking assistance. She desires to marry a doctor who will help her in her business. The heir to an English title wants a wife with money, and yet another member of the Eligible Circle is an anti-vivisectionist and his wife must be in sympathy with his views."

Miss Gomersall enters portraits of the "Eligibles" in several large albums. Colonials who have returned to England after a long absence consult her in large numbers, and among the lady "Eligibles" are many widows. In one case where the "Eligible Circle" had brought about the marriage of the daughter of a clergyman's widow, the mother wrote saying that now her daughter was married she was very lonely and would like a suitable partner for herself.

REVIVAL OF THE SHAWL.

Though the year is young, hints of fashions to come are already leaking out from the repositories of modes, and the sartorial event of the Spring will be the return of the shawl. Not that the shawl is to be worn in the old-fashioned way round the shoulders! Beautiful specimens of silken shawls exquisitely embroidered and bordered with heavy silk fringes are being disinterred and the French modiste is working the shawl into the composition of the latest Directoire gowns. If the shawl is large the entire skirt is evolved from its drapery being so cut that the fringed edges meet in front or at the side in ultra-Directoire style.

THE GLOVE QUESTION.

With the revivial of the Directoire mode of dress it was generally believed that the ornate embroidred gloves of the period would return to town. The glove manufacturers thought so and prepared for the emergency, but thought the label "Directoire" was sufficient to sell everything from corsets to shoes. Women of Fashion simply would not look at the Directoire glove and the shop windows are now full of despised specimens of elaborate gloves intended to be worn in Directoire toilettes. Women have remained faithful to suede and white kid.

There was a style of fancy glove for which the glove makers counted upon a vogue. It was a plain white and biscuit coloured glove with the gauntlet cuff lined with a delicate shade of pale blue, mauve, old rose, etc. But even this by no means elaborate glove has been written down as a failure. One notices, however, that women are breaking away from the tyranny of the white glove which was once de rigour for calls as well as evening wear. With evening dress the white glove is still all conquering but with the visiting toilette many women wear suede gloves in light tones.

CHILDRENS FANCY DRESS BALL.

Stage heroes and heroines are all the rage for the juvenile fancy dress balls and Cinderellas. May Queens, Red Riding Hoods, Boy Blues and Jack Horners are voted very slow indeed by the up-to-date child. At the Mansion House Ball every other little girl came as the "Merry Widow" and every third boy as the immortal "Peter Pan." There was a little Lord Fauntleroy, an Alice in Wonderland, two Mad Hatters, a Belle of New York and a Veronique. Faust was represented by an extremely youthful Mephistopheles and "genee" had a charming six-year-old understudy.

Celebrities, too, of the day had their juvenile impersonators and one of the most successful was the Lord Mayor's little nephew Master Ronnie Traiscott, who in the familiar three-cornered hat, gold mounted pince nez and moustache was an exact replica of his uncle.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Coal Company declare a dividend at the rate of 100 per cent per annum for the past half year, and the Seebpore Coal Company Rs. 1-8 per share for the same period.

DURING the week ending 2nd February 326 1-2 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 315½ were shipped to China, 5 were purchased by the Farmer at Sholapur, 4 by the Farmer at Poona and 2 by the Farmer at Nasik.

THE General Manager of the Ceylon Railways has been in the habit of giving away prizes for the best kept garden on the railway system, and this, it is said, has contributed in no small way to a healthy competition resulting in numerous pretty "platform" gardens all over the different lines. His example might be emulated with advantage in India, where flowers, at any rate during certain seasons of the year, grow plentifully and where our station platforms are anything but "things of beauty."

PRINCE BISMARCK is reported to have once said, "In these days a sovereign need only know two things—how to rule well and how to speak modern languages fluently." But who would be the sovereign, who will be the statesman, who will dictate on the last and greatest occasion what the one language shall be in which the ancient formula is to be consigned, the ancient formula so dear to the diplomatists of old, "In the name of the holy and undivided Trinity let there be a perpetual peace"—the formula, however, which some cynical wit (was it Voltaire or the Great Frederick?) said in his time had been almost invariably the herald of the early renewal of a long and bloodthirsty war!

THE RUSSIAN POLICE MYSTERY.

CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

Alleged Plot by a Spy.

INSINUATIONS AGAINST M. AZEFF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The Lopukhin affair is still wrapped in considerable mystery.

M. Lopukhin is apparently charged with high treason for revealing to the Revolutionary Committee in Paris that their leader Azeff was a Police spy. On the other hand, it is stated that M. Lopukhin opposed the employment of "agents provocateurs" and thereby incurred the enmity of Azeff, who was enjoying a princely salary, and who denounced M. Lopukhin.

A sensation was caused in St. Petersburg to-night by the report that Azeff had been arrested, but no confirmation has yet been forthcoming.

The newspaper "Slovo" has been fined two thousand roubles for comments on the Azeff scandal.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

It is rumoured in St. Petersburg that the missing Police spy, Azeff, sailed for Vladivostok or Japan, a few days ago.

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME."

Extraordinary Effect.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The Headquarters Staff, including Generals French and Kelly Kenny, were present at the new play, "An Englishman's Home," last night, and the King will witness it to-night. The papers continue to publish columns of discussion on Conscription, and on the helplessness of impromptu Nurses, and the play has led a movement for the organisation of trained nurses connected with the Territorial Army.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

As a result of the play "An Englishman's Home," Lord Esher is appealing for the eleven thousand men of the Territorial Force which are lacking from the London Division.

The report that King Edward would witness the play is incorrect.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Vienna Mistrusts Russia.

RUSSIA'S PEACEFUL ASSURANCES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The Vienna papers are apprehensive that the Russian proposal for the settlement of the dispute between Turkey and Bulgaria will be a blow to Austrian influence in the Balkans. Turkish opinion is suspicious of Bulgaria falling under the tutelage of Russia, but it is expected that Turkey will accede to the proposal.

LATER.

Russia officially denies that she has any interested motive, such as the Dardanelles question, in proposing the Bulgarian settlement.

It is announced that Austria welcomes the Russian proposal as calculated to secure peace in the Balkans if Turkey and Bulgaria as the parties mainly interested do not object, provided, however, that the just claims of the Oriental Railway are not forgotten.

THE NIGERIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Severe Fighting.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

A thousand natives, armed with guns, attacked the Anglo-German Boundary Commission's Stores at Sonkwala in Nigeria. A force of English and German troops routed the enemy on the 24th and 26th December, after a heavy fight. Twenty-four English and Germans were killed and wounded, including the German Commissioner, whose wound is dangerous.

LEGAL CHANGES.

Peerage for Sir Gorell Barnes.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

A Peerage has been conferred on Sir John Gorell Barnes. He will be succeeded by Mr. Justice Bigham in the Divorce Court, and Mr. J. A. Hamilton, K.C., will take the place of Mr. Justice Bigham.

THE HOME FLEET COMMAND.

Sir Henry May Appointed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

It is officially announced that Vice-Admiral Sir W. Henry May will succeed Vice-Admiral Bridgeman in the Command of the Home Fleet.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CAPITAL.

A Temporary Expedient.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The compromise with regard to the site of the South African capital is generally regarded as only a temporary expedient, and not workable.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Difference among Cabinet Ministers.

POWERFUL OPPOSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The "Daily Chronicle," while denying the rumours that three Cabinet Ministers are resigning, admits that sharp differences have arisen regarding the Navy, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Churchill, Lord Morley and Mr. John Burns opposing the Admiralty programme.

TROUBLE IN ABYSSINIA.

War over the Succession.

MENELIK'S CONDITION MOST SERIOUS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Reports from French sources state that a war of succession has broken out in Abyssinia, as a result of the illness of Emperor Menelik.

LATER.

Italian advices from Addis Adeba state that the condition of Emperor Menelik, who is at Debra Libanos, is most serious. The majority of the great Chiefs have assembled at Debra Libanos and Menelik's artillery is proceeding thither.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

Exceptionally High Speed Attained.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

A Sheffield firm has produced steel giving four times the efficiency of existing high speed steel. It is expected that the discovery will revolutionise the industry.

THE OPIUM BILL.

Measure Withdrawn.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

A telegram to the "Times" from Colombo states that the Opium Bill has been withdrawn pending the report of the Shanghai Conference. It is hoped to reintroduce the measure at the end of the year.

LORD MORLEY AND MAHOMEDANS.

The Recent Deputation.

GENERAL SATISFACTION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

A meeting of the Moslem League, presided over by Mr. Ameer Ali, passed a resolution acknowledging the courtesy of Lord Morley's reception and expressing satisfaction at what they regard as his acceptance of the principle of separate electorates. They regard in a hopeful manner Lord Morley's proviso subjecting representation on numerical considerations to modifying influences, which they trust will be applied liberally and adequately by the Government of India and local Governments.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Under-written at 1 per cent.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The India Council has arranged that the new Loan shall be under-written at a commission of one per cent.

DEATH OF SIR OWEN TUDOR BURNE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The death is announced of General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E.

[The death of Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne removes from the ranks of retired Anglo-Indians one of the most remarkable of their numbers. Entering the 20th Regiment in 1855, he served both in the Crimea and through the Indian Mutiny, being in fifteen actions, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, and was rewarded with two steps in rank for conspicuous gallantry in the field. Later, when quiet had been restored, he became Military Secretary to Sir Hugh Rose, afterwards Lord Strathnairn, when Commander-in-Chief in India, and from 1868 to 1872 was Private Secretary to the Earl of Mayo when Viceroy, and also for two years to the Earl of Lytton. In 1874 he was appointed Secretary to the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, and later from 1887 to 1897 became a Member of the India Council. A few months ago he published his memoirs, a book of absorbing interest. By his death the Royal Society of Arts loses its Vice-President and the P. and O. Company a Director. Sir Owen, who was the son of a clergyman, was twice married.]

DEATH OF SIR A. M. TORRANCE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The death is announced of Sir Andrew Mitchell Torrance, M. P.

[Sir Andrew Mitchell Torrance, Kt., represented Central Glasgow in the Liberal interests since 1906, and also contested the East Islington Division in 1900. He was a member and ex-Chairman of the L. C. C. Sir Andrew received his knighthood in 1906.]

SIR T WYNNE returns to Calcutta to-night from Bombay.

"KAL" SEDITION CASE.

Magisterial Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 4.

Purushotam Bapujee Khare, the Editor of "Kal," a small weekly Mahrathi newspaper, was to-day placed before Mr. G. Carmichael, C. S., Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, on a charge of sedition under Sections 124 (a) and 154 (a), I. P. Code. The offending article on which the accused was charged was dated the 18th December last.

Khan Bahadur Davar, the Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution and the accused defended his own case.

The District Magistrate took his seat punctually at 12 o'clock though there was no appearance of the accused till half an hour later.

Mr. B. V. Joshi, who assisted the Oriental Translator to Government, was first examined. He said that he was attached to his office for the last ten years. He knew Mr. Du Boulay's signature. He identified his signature on a paper (produced.) He produced an official translation of the article appearing in the "Kal" on the 18th December last. It was true and he had signed it. He also produced another article, which had appeared in the "Kal" on the 23rd October last. He had also made a translation, which was true and correct. He had translated it himself. He also produced a translation of an article appearing in the "Kal" on the 25th December last, in which the words appeared "these are no gifts; this is trickery." The heading of the article complained of is a proverb, viz., "The foot of a drowning man goes deeper and deeper into the water." The drift of the article was that the Government was going to the dogs day by day. It would also mean that the Government was going to the bottom or coming to an end. "Vasaki" is the name of the Serpent God with a hundred hoods, who is searching for the recovery of 14 jewels lost during the deluge. The English are said to catch the hood and the Hindus the tail. In Hind mythology the hoods were captured by the demons. The English are represented as demons. At the time when the article was written there was a keen discussion between the Extremists and the Moderates and the former were in an agitated state of mind.

They wanted a Congress to be held at Nagpur. That was one cause of the disturbance. Another was the deportation of certain agitators from Bengal and the passing of certain Acts by Government, such as the Newspaper Incitement Act, the Anarchist Act and the Explosives Act, the incarceration of certain people, and the threatened close of the glass factory at Telegaum. "India has become a black-hole from now." In these words, which appeared in another article of the "Kal," the whole situation could be summed up. All these matters were referred to specially in the incriminatory article. The reforms of Lord Morley were out on the 17th December. They were promulgated in India on the 18th December and the whole article refers to the dishonesty and trickery of Lord Morley with regard to these reforms. Poona is the home of the Extremists as there is a strong body of Extremists living here.

To questions by Mr. Carmichael, the witness said the meaning of a certain word "praschita" used in one of the articles meant atonement, that is, a man became purged of his sins after suffering some punishment.

Mr Charles John Power, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was next examined, said that he knew the accused. He was present at his arrest in the "Kal" Press, where a search was made in the place where types are set up. A "punchnama" was drawn up. Two lists of subscribers, nine books of local subscribers, two files of proofs, four copies of the "Kal" of the 18th December, and a list of employes and the day abstract were secured. (All the articles were put in as exhibits.) He would not be surprised if it was proved that the circulation of the paper was 7,000. He had lodged a prosecution against the accused with the sanction of Government.

The accused reserved his cross-examination.

The third witness was Mr. M. G. Panse, clerk to the Collector, who gave evidence with reference to the declaration signed under the Press Act.

The accused admitted the responsibility of all the articles

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Yugantar."

REAPPEARANCE IN LEAFLETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The "Englishman" reports the reappearance of the seditious "Yugantar" leaflets at Chandernagore.

THE ARMS ACT.

Unlicensed Possession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Five Mahomedan and one Hindu gunsmith dealers are to be prosecuted for possession of unlicensed arms.

LORD KITCHENER gives a Garden Party at Calcutta on the day of the Investiture to meet the Viceroy.

THE Revd. R. Kilgour, of the Scotland Mission, Darjeeling, has been appointed to succeed the Revd. J. Sharp as Editor, British and Foreign Bible Society, London.

A BENARES telegram states that this year's opium prospect is gloomy. The outturn is estimated to be 30 per cent. less than usual.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Discontent of Regular Troops.

GOVERNORS' POSITIONS PRECARIOUS.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

TRADE AT A STANDSTILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 4.

The "Pioneer" says:—"News, which reaches us from Southern and Western Persia, fully confirms the reports that have already appeared as to the chaotic state of affairs in the Shah's dominions.

"The Bakhtiari Chiefs gained possession of Ispahan easily enough, as the regular troops were discontented and had no intention of opposing the tribesmen. The pay of the soldiers was so much in arrears, that they had to loot shopkeepers in order to get their daily food, and their officers could not exercise the least control over them.

"Elsewhere, other garrisons are in a similar plight, and it is only where the local Governor can collect some revenue, that the troops will do their duty. But none of this revenue is being sent to the Headquarters at Teheran, and hence the Shah will shortly find himself dependent upon the sums which he can collect for himself out of the citizens in the capital.

"Provincial Governors, feeling that their position is a most precarious one, are making purses for themselves, but even they cannot gather in revenue except by a show of force.

"For months past the whole of the districts have not paid any taxes and the collection of arrears has become impossible.

"To make matters worse, the great trade routes have become infested with robbers, and even villagers have taken to levying toll on caravans. Consignments of goods are stopped, a number of packages taken and then the carriers are allowed to proceed. Consignees, on receipt of merchandise, naturally refuse to bear the loss, and hence trade has almost come to a standstill. There seems no hope of improvement, and until the crisis is reached at Teheran, matters will drift from bad to worse.

"As for Persian Baluchistan, the authority of the Shah's local officials has been non-existent for a year or more, each Baluchi Chief having practically asserted his independence.

"Eastern Persia, with its scanty population, has not been affected by the political agitation, and Khorassan also is fairly quiet. There was an attempt at a disturbance in Mashad some weeks ago, but the Governor was able to prevent any popular rising."

THE KOLHAPUR BOMB CASE.

Close of the Prosecution.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. Binning closed the case for the prosecution in the Bomb Conspiracy case, here, to-day.

The depositions of the accused were then recorded by the Court.

The first accused, Damoo, denied having written the placards or sent them to the police. He said Shanker Wadekar put the bomb in his house on the 1st July. He caught Shanker and sent for the police, who let Shanker go and arrested him. The same day Mr. Tembulker, Special Detective Officer, tutored him to say that the Foujdar, Mhaisker, had left the bomb in his house. He declined to say so. He was therefore beaten. He was then told to give evidence against the Kulkarni, Shunker Shrikhande, and Shankarrao that they had pasted up placards. This also he declined to do and was beaten. The Police forced him to put his signature on some papers. Accused Satar Padalkar told him that the police asked him to say that they and Damoo had gone to kill Colonel Ferris, the Political Agent.

The second accused, Padalkar, said the police asked him to give false evidence against Damoo and others. He declined to do so and was beaten and forced to sign some blank and some written papers. He was not allowed to read the text.

The third accused, Wandangeker, denied having made a confession and made a similar statement as the first two accused.

The fourth accused, Parsu, denied having pasted up placards and made similar statement as the former.

NEW RAILWAY BUDGET.

Liberal Provision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Of the 12½ millions sterling to be provided for the Indian Railway budget for 1909-10, the major portion will be devoted to the requirements of open lines as usual, and there will be liberal allotments to projects already in hand, including the Sara Bridge. The Nagda-Muttra line will be completed during the year, thus setting free the Construction Staff for work elsewhere.

THE Maharaja of Dharbhanga has returned to Calcutta.

THE Factory Bill and the Inventions and Designs Bill are now unlikely to be introduced in the Viceroy's Council this cold weather.

INDIAN tea from Calcutta is being transhipped to vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet at Colombo for Vladivostock.

MR. DUNN'S GARDEN PARTY.

A Unique and Successful Function.

THE Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Owen Dunn gave a most successful Garden Party yesterday afternoon in the Victoria Gardens to the leading citizens of Bombay, and as Mr. Dunn is the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, the guests who attended the function represented a large number of officials and non-officials interested in the civic government of Bombay. The party was a unique one, being the first of its kind and by far the most successful public function held in Bombay for many years. The shady and quiet grounds of the Victoria Gardens on the Connaught Road side was selected as the plot for holding the function, and that particular part of the park was decorated with banners and bunting which towards evening was lighted by a large number of multi-coloured lamps. A large shamiana was erected, where Mongini Brothers served the choicest refreshments, and sofas, chairs and other seats were provided for the comfort of the guests. Additional charm to the function was added by the presence of a large number of ladies, and the hostess and the host left nothing undone to look to their comforts. The reception was as heartily accepted as it was given, and this, the first of public receptions this year, most satisfactorily passed off and all left most delighted. The Band and the Pipers of the Royal Scots attended and entertained the assembly during the afternoon. The guests included representatives of the leading communities of this vast city and quite a procession of motor-cars and carriages lined the Connaught Road.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, who had accepted the invitation, was at the last moment prevented from attending the function owing to cold and slight fever. But Miss Clarke graced the occasion by her presence.

The guests began to come in at 4-30 p.m. and the host and the hostess received them at the Eastern Gate of the Gardens. By six o'clock the Gardens became lively by the presence of quite a crowd of the cream of Bombay Society and exchange of views and conversation were fully indulged in. The Army, the Navy, members of Government, Civilians, Judges of the High Court, Consuls, merchants, and men representing the learned professions were all invited.

Amongst those who had accepted the invitation and most of whom attended the function were: Miss Clarke, Miss Fellowes, Miss May, Mr. L. Robertson, Capt. Greig, Capt. Drummond, Capt. Sullivan, Nawab Sidi Najaf Alikhan, Lieut. Shrimat Bala Sahib Daphle, Mr. H. Cogill, Lt. Alderson, Lieut. Griffith, Rasaldar Bhagwansinh, Capt. Carlton, His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir George Warrender, Lady Maud Warrender, His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, Lieut. Alec. T. L. Wilson, Kumar Shri Vijaya Singh, Lt.-Col. Bunbury and the Officers of the Royal Scotts, the Hon. Mr Justice and Mrs. Batchelor, the Hon. Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Begbie, Lt.-Col M. A. T. Collie and Mrs. Collie, Brig.-General Greenfield, the Hon. Sir Basil Scot, the Hon. Sir J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Lady Mackenzie, Surgeon General and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. J. R. W. Murphy the Hon. Mr. Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Logan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Sir Jacob Sassoon, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Strangman, Sir Cawasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir D. M. Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Kazi Kubburudin, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Miss Petrie, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Crawford, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Principal Covernton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Cordne, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Childe, Capt. and Mrs. Cartwright, Col. Crimmin, Sir Sassoon and Lady David, Col., Mrs. and Miss Dimmock, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Davidson, the Hon. Archdeacon and Mrs. Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Armstrong, Major and Mrs. Anderson, Capt and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Forbes, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Forman, Dr. Field, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. and Mrs. Hateh, the Hon. Mr. Justice, Mrs. and the Misses Heaton, the Hon. Sir. Walter Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Harrison, Rear-Admiral Hewett, Col. and Mrs. Hilliard, M. Jeherkine (Consul for Russia), Lieut.-Col. Jennings, Mr. R. J. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr, and Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. J. S. W. Milne, Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, Mr. and Madame Metaxa, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Meyer, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Mead, Mr. Meana (Consul for Spain), Mons. Maxime Gerard (Consul-General for Portugal), Mr., Mrs. and Miss E. F. Nicholson, Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. and Mrs. Procter, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Plinston, Mr. and Mrs. F. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mr. F. C. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. Rumboll, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders Slater, Major and Mrs. Aston Street, Mr. and Mrs. Toshiro Fugita (Consul-General for Japan), Dr. and Mrs. Viegas, Capt. and Mrs. Vines, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. L. W., Mrs. and Miss Michael, Dr. Turner, Mr. Joseph Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Willis, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Walker, Major and Mrs. Winter, Mr. Pirosha B. Petit, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Mr. and Mrs. Rustomji B. Jejeebhoy, Dr. and Mrs. Nadershah H. E. Sukhia, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mr. R. N. Watchagandhy, Mr. and Mrs. Jamsetji A. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Masani, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Apakhtyar, Dr. Battliwalla, Mr. L. N. Banaji, Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. N. R. Chichgar, Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. N. H. Chowksey, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Mistry, Mr. and Mrs. Massan, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Mr. and Miss J. B. Murzban, Mr. Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondy, Dr. M. R. Setna, Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Master, Dr. D. B. Dandekar, Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit, Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Gocouldas, Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao, Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas, Mr. Tukhamsey Napoo, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr Narotumdas Morarji Gocouldas, the Hon. Mr and Mrs. C.H. Setalwad, Mr. Goverdhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Mr. Amirudin Tyebji, Mr. Haji Sulleman Wahad, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr Mirza Ali Abkar Khan and Mr. Jaffer Jusub.

The guests began to leave at 7 o'clock and the interesting and delightful party concluded half an hour later.

THE services of Mr. R. D. T. Alexander are lent to the Burma Railway Company.

MAJOR J. P. BLAKEWAY officiates as Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, vice Mitra, on leave.

POONA MANŒUVRES.

1st Brigade Heavily Attacked.

REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 3.

Chinchvad is a village lying some seven miles from Kirkee Bay in the direction of Khadkala, and has a railway station of its own bearing the same name. To reach this destination and to hold the railway station was the object of the 1st Brigade yesterday after disembarcation. The four regiments with artillery and transport arrived there at 6 p.m., and the force prepared to bivouac there for the night in some wooded ground north-east of the railway station. Outposts were stationed along the ridge, which less than a mile away afforded cover for the camp. Although some of the enemy had been seen some three miles distant from this point, they had, towards evening, retired still further into the hills, and it was not expected they would offer an attack of any importance. Sniping was heard from time to time between the outposts of both sides, but a stern vigilance was not thought necessary under the circumstances. Our men, indeed, were in the full enjoyment of their rations and of that soothing pipe which precedes the final turning in for the night, when this scene of well-earned rest was suddenly changed. The rattle of musketry began to cause some anxiety in the minds of the officers and among the ranks, and it fast became evident that more than a mere outpost skirmish was in progress. The fire sounded at near quarters and bullets were beginning to shriek defiance over the once peaceful camp. The men were hastily fallen in and as they moved to the help of the outpost parties, were met by a charge of the enemy's cavalry which dashed with great valour through the British Encampment. The outposts had been completely overwhelmed, but not without many casualties on either side. Our guns now opened fire on to the direction from which more of the enemy's troops were arriving, but the shrapnell bursting from above in their midst at once checked their advance. The scattered Brigade once more assumed command of the position, the short but fierce engagements having ended in a complete rout of the Khedites who retreated in the direction of Telegaon. Thanks to the calmness and decision of the officers in command, no confusion or undue excitement took place while the action was in progress. An hour later a flag of truce was sent by the Khedite Commander, and a cessation of hostilities was declared while both sides buried their dead and attended to their wounded. The British surgical staff had already set up a field hospital in the rear of the encampment, the enemy taking away those of their side as could be conveyed on ambulances and stretchers.

The 3rd Brigade meanwhile had reached Tethawara and was bivouacing there for the night. The men seemed in excellent humour, fresh in spite of their duty march, and showing that keeness in their new surroundings so welcome to an officer's heart.

A post at Chinchvad is being held by the Volunteer Corps of artillery and infantry under the commands respectively of Major Bertie Clay, R. A. and Lieutenant-Colonel Scudamore R. E. There is here, on rising ground close to the road, an extensive house property which forms a landmark for a considerable distance on all sides. This building, vacated by the enemy, who for reasons of its own had not set fire to or destroyed it in any way, is being converted into temporary barracks, and picquets have entrenched themselves all round in positions of observation. As the ground in the neighbourhood is everywhere intersected by nullahs, cover is not hard to find, and these natural entrenchments crowned by sand bags make good security for the men in case of an attack. The mobile force of the enemy may at any moment try and rush our lines of communication, it is therefore necessary to be in readiness to defend this important base.

At daybreak this morning the 1st and 3rd Brigades began their advance on Shelavadi. Reports fail to bring in news of the near vicinity of the enemy who seem to have melted into obscurity after last night's repulse.

SOLDIERS IN HOTELS.

Serving of Liquor Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 4.

For the first time in fifteen years, British soldiers in Rangoon are now able to enter a hotel and be served with liquor while in uniform.

This privilege has been granted by the Excise authorities, through the instrumentality of Brigadier-General Fenton, C. B., Commanding the Rangoon Brigade, and the Dalhousie Hotel is the hotel to which license has just been issued, the other hotels having refused to serve soldiers in uniform, so it is alleged.

B. AND N.-W. RAILWAY.

Extension from Jhoosi Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Jhoosi, on the left bank of the Ganges, into Allahabad, a distance of six miles, with a bridge over the Ganges.

COLONEL S. C. B. ROBINSON is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Jubbulpore and Jhansi Brigades, vice Colnel O'Sullivan, transferred.

MAJOR R. H. PRICE, I.M.S. Mhow Division, and Lieutenant A. T. Densham, I.M.S., Lucknow Division are appointed specialists in various medical subjects.

A MONTH IN BURMA.

A Tourist's Notes and Comments.

III.

Our next halting place was Shwegu, a bunch of very pretty and fantastic looking pagodas perched on a high bank—perhaps the prettiest little spot we had so far seen. From Shwegu the river narrowed towards the Second Defile and at 2 o'clock we were steaming up into what looked like a narrow bay, with towering tree clad hills on three sides. Here the tropical vegetation was most luxuriant, and as the river narrowed down to perhaps 500 yards in width, we had a capital view of the tree ferns and jungle growth. When well into the Defile the sandy banks gave place to sheer rock walls. The apparently land-locked bay into which we steamed proved to be the channel of the river, opening out at a sharp angle to our left. As we turned we passed a secluded little valley split from the main defile on the left bank—a sandy beach with a collection of fishing boats and nets, and over the tree clad hills surrounding it, except where the valley gave towards the river.

Once round the bend, our eyes were greeted by the magnificent sheer cliff rising some 800 feet from the surface of the water—a wall of weathered rock, touched in pink where the surface had shaled away. In every spot, where foothold can be found, grow trees, but the upper and lower faces of the cliff give a sheer wall of rock to the eye. A really magnificent touch of scenery. By 2-45 we were clear of the narrowest portion of the Defile and the deep flowing river opened out once more, shoaling and displaying many a stretch of dry sand. The banks were once again flat and tree covered, but ahead of us in the distance catching the rays of the afternoon sun rose the bald outlines of the dim hills.

Again a lovely sunset, purple hills, a foreground of sandbanks and green trees—a sun setting in gorgeous golden splendour, and just as dusk was falling we came alongside at Bhamo. Really the folk here must have an instinctive artistic feeling. They grouped, in their colours, blues and reds and yellows on the bank, merely seeming to await the arrival of Talbot Kelly to transfer their beauties to canvas.

I had a hasty drive through Bhamo, to pay a call, and saw the Club, a very pleasant little spot, and back aboard the steamer for dinner.

Saturday, 5th December.—Thanks to the great kindness of an official, the Government launch "Indaw" was placed at the disposal of a small party of us, for a trip up the river. We could not go through the length of the First Defile, as it was closed for the passage of rafts, but we came to a spot where to run up to the little village of Tamangyi which lies on the left bank of the river, just where, I take it, the narrowest portion commences.

Leaving Bhamo at 10-15 a.m., we steamed up against a swinging current past low banks on either side of us for perhaps 5 miles, then the river began to narrow, high wooded hills stretching down to the water's edge, luxuriant tropical jungle growth everywhere. Narrower and narrower grew our channel, with rocky banks and here and there a ridge of isolated rock standing out in the water. All along the banks were the Burmese fishing nets, every half mile or so we would come across a little cluster of huts half hidden in the jungle, now and then a fisherman's shanty perched on a slope of white sand, with his boat lying in the still deep water of the Defile. It is deep certainly: in both the First and the Second Defiles the river has scoured for itself a bed in the rocks, and I don't think that any one has as yet succeeded in finding bottom.

Brown monkeys were to be seen dodging among the trees and bird life was very much to the fore—cormorants, swallows, little birds like flycatchers and now and then we heard the hoarse cry of a parrot.

At Tamangyi we landed at 2-15, finding the village almost deserted, the men all out in the jungle. However, a Poongyi seemed quite pleased to see us, showed us over the Poongyi chowk and by a violent scratching of his arms made one of the ladies of our party understand that she had picked and was carrying a bunch of what was evidently a flower with an irritant poison.

Away again at 3-15 we steamed gaily down the narrow channel, and about 5 o'clock the beautiful sunset coloring commenced a kaleidoscopic vision of red and pink, purple, mauve, blue, yellow, gold, all shades; now the distant hills and the water would be bathed in a rich blue, then one bank would take the pink afterglow of the sunset, the other being left in strong shadow. Moment after moment the colors changed, their beauty always increasing, until when we reached Bhamo the last rosy tinges of sunset were brightening the west, throwing a parting kiss upon the smoke rising from many fires and the mist creeping up from the water.

A little walk ashore, then dinner on board the cargo steamer "Mandalay," completed a day of delight.

Sunday, 6th December.—Another morning of thick fog after a cold night. I don't think it was quite so cold as the previous night, when the temperature in my cabin dropped to 42°. However, it was fairly chilly.

After breakfast we rowed across to a timber raft, one end of which had grounded opposite our steamer. A wander across the raft was interesting, a question of balancing and stepping from one log to another. One lady of the party took the whole thing flying, stepping from log to log in the most casual manner, though a slip meant at least a ducking in cold water, possibly drowning, as the depth in places was a couple of fathoms and a strong current running.

Next a wander along China town, many of the houses built with their facades in the Chinese style. A motley crowd along the road, little pack ponies and mules kicked up the dust as they trotted along, small but sturdy Kachins wandered around with their inevitable bag hung round the shoulders, and sometimes a dah in its half sheath, hanging under the left arm. Chinese in crowds, a few Burmans, a Bengali petition writer and here and there a Sikh policeman. One of the latter took us in charge and escorted us over the Chinese Joss House, an enclosure with a series of courts and temples; two colossal guardians in wood holding their steeds, stood at the main entrance, in the holy of holies was an excellent figure of Buddha, and facing it, in its own house one apparently of the Queen of China worshipping. Two enormous stone figures flanked the Buddha, one a fearsome soldier with enormous halberd, the other apparently a worshipper. Some of the carving and colour work about the Joss House were beautiful and the place was devoutly silent after the bustle and noise of the bazaar.

I think our most interesting bit of shopping consisted in bargaining with some Kachins for their Dahs—which, much to our surprise, we were able to purchase. In the afternoon we had a little wander out into the country, scrubby jungle and little else, but on the return journey we had again some very beautiful sunset effects.

The "Mandalay," our present floating home, is one of the cargo boats of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. In addition to being a cargo boat she is a floating bazaar, spaces on her deck being let out to various traders, who do their business up and down the river. Like most bazaars out East, which I have seen, there is far too much of Brummagem about, but you can certainly purchase anything from a

needle to a Japanese silk scarf, and buy a tin box to carry your goods away in, and a pair of shoes to help you over the rough ground.

Alongside, tows a flat; cargo below and on top a fruit and vegetable bazaar. We are, by the bye, regaling ourselves after meals with excellent little Chinese chestnuts which our Chinese butler lays gently on the table; even his movements are restful, and with his sad face, and his pigtail tucked away in one pocket, he is quite a character.

I find that I have not attempted to describe Bhamo. A long straggling town stretching perhaps a mile and a half along the left bank of the Irrawaddy—a bank, by the bye, which is fast disappearing into the river. Further inland is the European settlement, then a jungle clad plain, and to the East the line of Shan Hills. Some 40 miles from the Chinese frontier, it has for ages been the caravan station for trade between the East and West,—if this may be called the West—and there is a 'pucca' road, Trunk-stand, now right up to the Chinese frontier and some 30 miles beyond.

Monday, 7th December.—A cold night again—50° in my cabin. In the early morning I could see the fog rising like steam, through the slats of the jilmills. We got away about 8-15 a. m., but it was 9-30 before the "Mandalay," with her consort the flat, hung on her starboard side were turned round in the narrow channel and heading away down stream.

Soon we were into the Second Defile once more, the sun lighting up a tiny gilded pagoda, perched on a rocky promontory below the big cliff. We startled a little red brown deer called here a "ghyi" which was browsing on the bank.

At 1-15 we came alongside at Shwegu, about half a mile above the collection of pagodas we had seen on our upward journey. An hour just gave us time to walk to the pagodas, take a few photos and return. As we left the ship a swarm of country folk thronged aboard to make their purchases in the bazaar. I learn that the system on which this travelling market is carried on is as follows: The traders rent their stalls for Rs. 2 a trip, pay their own passage Rs. 12 from Mandalay to Bhamo and return, and pay also freight on their goods for the upward journey.

Shewegu is a great place for the manufacture of pottery—chatties, vases, tea-pots, jugs, basins, cups, all are to be had, in red and yellow clay. The designs are sometimes good, and the clay seems of excellent quality.

Away once again we steam on towards our next halting place, Modah, passing, en route, the Irrawaddi ferry steamer "Cambay," on her short run from Kathar to Bhamo. The sun is hot during the day time but in the shade it is more than cool. At about a quarter to five we brought into sight a rocky cliff on the right bank, known on the river as Beachy Head, and at 5-15 we came alongside the Bank at Modah. As we neared the town three or four Government elephants came down to the river for their evening drink and bath. At the landing place was a crowd of Burmese—an undue proportion, women and children, and with the evening sun shining upon their gay clothing, they made a fascinating picture.

We got away in about 20 minutes, the usual late man to leave being a Chinaman who took a jump ashore, dropping a slipper in the mud on landing. A glorious full moon was just rising above the trees, as we steered down the river, her silver light in beautiful contrast to the golden glory of the setting sun.

At about 7-15 we anchored at Kathar, the peculiar backwash in the river here, swinging us round until we lay alongside the bank with our bow down stream.

After dinner, up to the Kathar Club, a pleasant little spot with its tennis courts and a big compound placed well above the river bank, with a charming view across the water to the westward.

After the Club we adjourned to see a Burmese Pwe or theatrical performance. Some of our party took front seats close to the stage, but two of us went in at the ordinary entrance and sat right at the back of the "Pit." The theatre was a bamboo shed with a roof of matting, the earth floor rising slightly towards the back, the stage, raised at one end, lighted by kerosene lamps. Sitting where we did at the back the whole scene was most fantastic. A mass of squatting people, all on the ground, some bringing their own mats on which to sit and sometimes sleep. An atmosphere of smoke, now and then a flash of light as a Burman lit up his inevitable cheroot. Shining brightly in contrast to the gloom of the theatre, was the brightly lit stage with its painted scenery—and the actors in their bright clothing. What the story was I do not know, but the principal girl, coming on with a little dance, a shuffling of feet—the only movement of which she was capable with her tightly fitting lungi—held the centre of the stage. She, I believe, was a princess, while the principal boy who was the prince was also a girl. Three men who sat on the stage, cracked jokes and held wordy warfare with the princess, supplied a comic element, assisted ably by the conductor of the band, who, at intervals, did a disrobing act, followed by a "pas seul," to help things along. The music was beyond me, the singing, the typical nasal drawl of the Indian nautch girl. It was a sight worth seeing, but not one at which either my companion or myself cared long to linger. It lasted from 10 p. m. to 5 a. m.

BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal last night, Dr. Asutosh Mukherji entlined a scheme, now before the council of that Society, for the erection of a magnificent new building upon the existing site, which is expected to afford a substantial income, besides better accommodation.

THE I. C. S. DINNER.

A Great Success.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 4.

The Indian Civil Service Dinner at the Chutter Munzil last night was a great success. Nearly a hundred members of the Service were present and Sir John Hewett presided over the gathering. The Band of the King's Own Regiment played during the dinner.

THE marriage takes place at Lahore, at the end of this month, of Brigadier-General F. W. F. Angelo to the daughter of the late Mr. Edgar Sprague of Australia.

THE North-West frontier province has made a record with its autumn harvest of 1908. Out of a total sown area of 1,006,822 acres the area actually harvested was 8,86,697 acres. The latter is 154,810 acres in excess of last year's cropped area and is also in excess of the normal area. The outturn of the harvest has been generally average or above the average all over the Province.

THE MULTAN MURDER.

Confession by Shouldham.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 4.

Captain Nicolas, the Magistrate who attended the execution of Shouldham on Monday, has reported officially that immediately before his execution the prisoner made a solemn declaration to Captain Nicolas and the Chaplain, the Rev. S. J. Marlow, who was present, to the effect that he was receiving just punishment for his crime.

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

Five Killed; two Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 4.

Yesterday evening the City Police received information of a collapse of a building in Jail Street, Muthialpett, Georgetown. On proceeding to the spot they discovered the building was part of Messrs. Srirangam Chetty and Sons' Oil Factory. With the assistance of a few policemen and coolies the debris was removed, and the dead bodies were recovered of three men and two women. Two persons were also injured, but not seriously.

SIR A. LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Reception at Berhampore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 4.

The Governor of Madras, accompanied by Mr. MacMichael, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell and Captain Duff, motored this morning from Chetrapore to Berhampore to attend a reception given by the residents at the Town Hall.

Mr. G. Ragva Rao, Municipal Chairman, presented an address, to which His Excellency replied.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Hedjaz Railway Funds Appropriated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 4.

A Mahomedan, about 70 years of age, has been sentenced at Meerut to twenty years' imprisonment for fabricating documents and thereby inducing people to subscribe to the Hedjaz Railway and criminally appropriating contributions thus obtained.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Mortality still Low.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The seasonal increase of plague mortality to be expected in February is but little noticeable as yet. The returns for the last week in January, now published, show the total of 2,897 plague deaths in all India, the Punjab accounting for 587, the Bombay Presidency 578, Burma 419, the United Provinces 359, Bengal 250, the Central Provinces and Berar 213, Rajputana 223, the Madras Presidency 40, Mysore State 81, and Hyderabad State 37.

THE GROUNDNUT CROP.

A Bumper Harvest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The Indian groundnut crop this year is a heavy one. A general memorandum to-day issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department estimates the total yield at 442,000 tons against 352,500 last year. This includes the Madras, Bombay and Burma crops.

DACOITY AT HOWRAH.

An Accused's Release Sought.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Babu Abhoy Charu Das applied to-day before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Howrah, for the release of his son, who is one of the twenty-five youths belonging to respectable families recently arrested in that centre charged for complicity in dacoity cases.

ABOLITION OF MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of State's Despatch Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The full text of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, regarding the abolition of the Military Supply Department, is expected by this week's mail.

MAJOR Lawrenson, Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, is transferred in a similar capacity to Ranikhet, vice Major Taylor, who retires on Saturday. Captain R. H. Palin succeeds Lawrenson at Quetta, Captain J. C. H. McCapkill officiating as Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, vice Palin.

THE "Times" Tangier correspondent says that the body of the late Foreign Minister, Ben Sliman, has been disinterred and mutilated by some fanatic at Fez, and the outrage has created intense feeling in the capital. The "Depeche Marocaine" states that the head of Ben Sliman was exposed on the walls of Fez, with the inscription in Arabic:—"Here is the head of Ben Sliman, the Christian who has been chastised thus for bringing Europeans to this country. The same method will be adopted towards those who commit the same offence."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING.

Royal Scots' Tournament.

THE Annual Boxing Tournament held by the Royal Scots was entered upon on Wednesday night at the Gymnasium, Colaba. In the past the events have taken place in the open behind the Church, but now it was deemed advisable to have them under cover, and a large number of the Garrison as well as civilians and several sailors were present.

A very long programme of thirteen events was curtailed by one of the competitors in four instances failing to stay the stipulated number of rounds. Throughout some very spirited boxing was seen of a high order and perhaps the event calling for most attention was the six-round contest between Army and Navy representatives. This went the full time and Kay, of the Army, only won on points. Figuring in three classes, it is almost certain that Bandsman Evans will carry off two of the weights. He first made his name as "Boy" Evans in the Bantams, and, with Richardson and Ellis, who is now competing at Lucknow, is one of those who has done much to make a name for the Regiment in this line.

Everything went off in the smooth manner to which we are accustomed with them, and sportsmen especially regret their departure from the town. The Hon. A. Hill Trevor once more officiated as Referee to the satisfaction of competitors and on-lookers, and Major Duncan with Captain Reid judged the points in a thoroughly successful manner. Pipe-Major Duff was again M. C., and we look forward to his four-round contest with A. B. Lewis of H. M. S. "Hyacinth."

BANTAM WEIGHTS.—Pte. Rainbird vs. Pte. Groves. From the first, Rainbird acted on the defensive with Groves attacking at long range and avoiding dangerous body blows. In the second it was much the same, Groves frequently getting home left leads. The latter's energy, however, began to tell, and soon after starting the third round he was done to a turn. Rainbird had a heap of points to make up but, with his opponent unable to guard, landing a powerful punch on the mark sent Groves down to be counted out.

Pte. Boasted vs. "72" Wallace.—This was quite an uneven match from the start, Wallace walking round his man and in the second round, knocking him out with a hard one under the ear.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Pte. McVey sparred a bye with Pte. Wrench, as Lce.-Corpl. Stanforth scratched.

Bandsman Evans vs. Pte. "73" Wallace. These two are old rivals, each having won on former occasions and now putting up undoubtedly the best fight of the evening in connection with the tournament itself. Wallace being slightly taller but slighter, made the pace in the first round and held the advantage. In the next two, though, Evans was decidedly better as soon as he opened out and it was all Wallace could do to prevent a knock out.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Pte. Wallace fought a bye as Pte. Keogh scratched, and forced his opponent to retire after a few unpleasant moments on the ropes.

Drv. Smith vs. Pte. Copeland. Throughout, Copeland was the aggressor and, after landing on the head, went for the body and punished his man badly. Smith held out gamely to lose on points.

Bandsman Evans vs. Pte. Halkett. On shaking, Halkett rushed in rather wildly, to receive on each occasion an uppercut. Towards the end he received a telling blow full on the mouth, and another of these on starting the second made him give in.

Pte. Boyes sparred a bye with Pte. Alson.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—Lce.-Corpl. Glover sparred a bye. Pte. "86" Evans vs. Bandsman Eagles. Evans was the first to attack with Eagles keeping a good guard. In landing a right swing, Evans injured his hand and had to retire.

Pte. Boyes vs Pte. '54' Wallace. Boyes dashed in to make the fighting hot and furious. He pounded away at his opponent on the ropes, but Wallace kept himself well guarded. Suddenly opening out, Wallace went at Boyes who, being floored, was unable to rise to the count. Bandsman Evans sparred a bye.

SIX-ROUND CONTEST.—Stoker Pizzey, H. M. S. "Hyacinth," vs Pte. Kay, Royal Scots.—Pizzey had an advantage in reach but Kay was the sturdier and harder hitter, weighing 10st. 5lbs. and 10st. 6lbs. respectively. After measuring each other for a time, Kay then went in and with some powerful body blows sent Pizzey down three times. He got his man on the ropes in the second, the sailor being punished but the soldier too wild. Kay appeared tiring in the third and now Pizzey promised to make up lost ground but in the next the soldier resumed the attack. The fifth was all in favour of Kay who nearly had his man out, but Pizzey came up again for the last and pluckily stayed till the end. Naturally enough the soldier met with a great ovation.

The tournament continues to-night when an eight-round contest between men of the "Hyacinth" comes off, as well as the other mentioned of four rounds.

BILLIARDS.

Taylor in better Mood.

A fair 'house' found 'Alec' Taylor in better form on Wednesday night than he had been on Monday. He gave Mr. Avery 400 in 750 and a beating, but even yet is by no means himself. His losing hazards were very uncertain, but he finessed about the top of the table in a delightful manner assisted by his 'nurseries,' always failing at comparatively easy in-offs. Mr. Avery, on the whole, was far from in time form but towards the end put up useful breaks mainly through his pet hazards.

Owing to the amateur's late arrival, Mr. Monks began a 100 up game with the professional and made a very nice 31 as Taylor's original opponent arrived. We would have liked to have seen more of Mr. Monks.

Taylor giving a miss in balk, Avery played safe, but a clever in-off behind the white led to 40 by the professional. He added 18, 16 and 25 before Avery made his first double figure which he followed by 12. Taylor put in a 37 and at his next a very pretty effort of 54 shewing something of what he can do at the top of the table. This he quickly supplemented by a 50, partly composed of nurseries, and went on with a sequence of 15, 34, 14, 60 and 47 which gave him the lead. The 60 was particularly good, the balls did not run too well, he having once to get out of a difficult position by an ingenious kiss cannon. A 13 by Avery and 23 by Taylor took him to interval points.

Taylor	...	...	...	...	536
Avery	...	...	...	...	511

Progress after the interval was very slow, Avery managing to complete the next hundred without falling any farther back by means of items of 17, 16, 14 and 20. Taylor at last got going, but failed at 21 and eventually ran out with 20 unfinished.

Final score:—

Taylor	...	...	...	...	750
Avery	...	...	...	...	688

Taylor averaged 15 and Avery 5·6.

BOMBAY 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 6th February 1909.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 4th February 1909.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—About 1 mile. The Rooster, Ure, Hunting Horn and Ashanti Gold.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE—About 6 furlongs. The Rooster, Castalia (late Salamanca filly), Paul Pry, Sir Galahad, Wolferton, Rosewater, Mergal, Lady Metal and Pincher.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—About 1 mile. Multiform, Nulli Secundus, Mutlag, Darianoor, Moscow, Dhafer, England, Urgent, Aden, Jehangir and Jadir.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—About 6 furlongs. Virtuous Bay, Diamond King, Last Hope, Farick, Afreed, Reefat, Muzloom, Porter, Collector, Shimal, Fritz, Hobyian, Hoodaib, Narsion, Little Gafil, Sir George, Fix, Selection, Halal, Holker and Orby.

DEALERS SELLING PLATE.—About ½ Mile. Kadim, Samire, Tunhazar, Sharar, Gold Sea, First Class, Mundoor, Hachal, Kazalan, Milbis and Young Achilles.

In accordance with General Condition, clause 2 (e), The Extra Plate is divided and the draw is as follows:—

THE 1ST EXTRA PLATE.—King Henry, Aziz, Fenjan, Bailey, Mubrad, Neb, Middleman, Gulshaful, Royal Standard, Pleader II, Brukat, Second Class, Thuvil, March Past, Perfumer.

THE 2ND EXTRA PLATE.—Tunis, Radium, Contractor, Mirza, Fruit Salt, Thousand, Telegraph, Shooter, Zoobair Flag, Geinnam, Goldman, Sandid, Hurgon, Midevar, Grey Flower.

VOLKSRUST TEST CASE.

Randeria Again.

Appeal Noted.

ON Tuesday, January 5, at Volksrust, before Mr. A. F. De Villiers, A. R. M., Mr. S. J. Randeria was charged as a prohibited immigrant under sec. 2, sub sec. 4 of Act 15 of 1907. Mr. G. H. Meniz prosecuted, and Mr. Polak defended. Accused pleaded "not guilty."

Sgt. McDougall gave evidence to the effect that accused had been deported in his (witness') presence that he had returned to the Transvaal thereafter, that he had produced no document entitling him to enter and that he accordingly arrested him as being liable to a removal order under Act 26 of 1908.

Cross-examined, witness admitted that accused was released on the border. He regarded that as removal from the Colony. He considered that accused was liable to an order of removal having already been removed from the Colony. He had not arrested accused because he had failed to produce any document entitling him to enter, but because he was instructed to arrest all Asiatics who returned after deportation. In his opinion accused was a prohibited immigrant. He admitted that no Transvaal officer had jurisdiction or authority beyond the border of the Colony. So far as he was aware, accused was not a prohibited immigrant under any other sub-section than that under which he was charged.

This closed the case for the Crown. Mr. Polak then called Mr. Randeria, who denied that he was a prohibited immigrant. He claimed to be the owner of a Peace Preservation Ordinance permit, authorising him to enter and reside in the Transvaal. On the strength of that he claimed to be a resident of the Transvaal. He was resident in the Colony before the 21st September last. He did not elect to come under the new Act 36 of 1908. He held that he should be dealt with, if at all, under Act 2 of 1907. He had been ordered to be removed from the Colony because he had failed to produce a certificate of registration under Act 36. He had not produced such a document because, in his opinion, there was no person appointed to issue to him such a document. He did not consider that he had been deported. He had been released at the border of the Transvaal, and, consequently, had not been removed from the Colony. His permit had not been cancelled, and, on the strength of it, he had re-entered the Colony. He regarded himself as a resident and not an immigrant. When he had entered the Transvaals before, he had, in addition, passed the education and monetary tests. He had not been then proceeded against as a prohibited immigrant, but under Act 2 of 1907, for failure to produce a registration certificate under that Act, nor had he, until that day, been proceeded against as a prohibited immigrant.

Mr. Polak himself gave evidence on behalf of the accused, to the effect that it was within his knowledge that accused had a permit bearing his signature, which document he (witness) had handed to the Magistrate in Johannesburg in the previous case against accused. Witness was also present, when accused passed the education test and monetary test to the satisfaction of Sgt. Mansfield, the then immigration officer stationed at Volksrust.

This closed the case for the defence. For the accused, Mr. Polak advanced the former argument against the appointment of a "registrar" under the Act. He then criticised the right of deportation, arguing that the jurisdiction of Transvaal Courts and officials did not extend beyond the boundaries of the Colony, moreover, the order of removal, in itself was an impossible one, if one could deduce anything from Mr. Justice Bristowe's remarks in the judgment delivered in the appeal case of Randeria vs. Rex. How was it possible to make an order to be deemed to be an order of removal made under a section which made no such order? The warrant, therefore, issued by virtue of such an order was an imperative document, and the accused, thus, had not been lawfully removed from the Colony. But supposing he had been lawfully removed the Crown argued that by returning he had become a prohibited immigrant in that he would be liable to an order of removal so soon as he entered. That was not so. The Supreme Court in the case of Moosa Ismail and others vs Rex had pointed out the difficulty of construing sub-section 4 of section 2 of the Immigrants Restriction Act under which his client was charged. He submitted that before the accused could be liable to such an order he would have to be shown to have failed to produce a certificate of registration under Act 36 of 1908, and to have failed to satisfy the Magistrate that he had good cause not to be in possession of such a document. Until all this had been done, his client would not be liable to be removed from the Colony, and he certainly was not so liable at the moment of his re-entry. Moreover, his permit covered him. This document, which was not cancelled entitled him to enter and re-enter as often as he liked. The accused had not elected to come under Act 36 of 1908, and he must accordingly come under Act 2 of 1907. The permit that he held entitled him to be registered under that Act, and he had the statutory eight days within which to apply. He might then be dealt with under Act 2. Lastly, in the Barberton appeal case, the Chief Justice had expressly safeguarded himself from affirming that a deported person, who re-entered the Colony, was "ipso facto" a prohibited immigrant. Obviously, then, there was considerable doubt in the matter, and his client was entitled to the benefit of that doubt. On all these grounds, he asked for the discharge of the accused.

Briefly reviewing the facts, the Magistrate came to the conclusion that Randeria had been lawfully deported, and that having re-entered thereafter, he became a prohibited immigrant. He accordingly found him guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of £25 or go to gaol with hard labour for two months.

Mr. Polak immediately gave notice of appeal, and bail was fixed at £25. Mr. Randeria has, however, not chosen to avail himself of the privilege.

The cases of Mr. H. M. Gandhi and a number of others similarly charged or charged under section 9 of the Regulations of Act 36 of 1908, whereon an appeal has already been noted in Naidoo's case, were, at the suggestion of the Magistrate, remanded "sine die."

A MISSIONARY BISHOP.

GREAT CAREER IN UGANDA.

THE progress of the Church of England in Uganda is the most wonderful chapter in the recent history of Christianity. It is mainly due to the efforts of Bishop Tucker and the devoted band of missionaries who aided him at the cost of comfort, health, and often of their lives. At the same time credit must be given to the many zealous natives who helped the Englishmen in spreading the faith and with it civilisation, among their heathen and barbarous countrymen. A valuable record of this great work has been written by Bishop Tucker in his two volumes, "Eighteen Years in Uganda and East Africa" (London: Edward Arnold). Dr. Alfred R. Tucker was appointed Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa in 1890 and Bishop of Uganda in 1899. When he first arrived in the country, he tells us, the number of baptised Christians was probably 200. This little band has increased to 62,867, of whom more than 36,000 have been baptised within the last five years. The number of communicants has risen from 70 in 1891 to 18,078. The first native deacons were ordained in 1893, and the first native priests in 1896. Now there are 2,936 native lay-teachers and evangelists, and 32 native clergy. When Bishop Tucker began his ministrations there was only one grass-thatched church in Uganda that at Mengo, the capital. To-day there are 1,070 places of worship, with sitting accommodation for 126,851, and an average Sunday morning attendance of 52,471.

A STRUGGLE WITH DIFFICULTIES.

This progress has been made in the face of many difficulties. There was native hostility, especially that of King M'Wanga to the rise of a new religion. There was the enmity of the slave-dealing Arabs and Mahomedans to Christians and Europeans. And there was the bitter jealousy and rivalry of the French priests. To these may be added the reluctance of the British Government to commit themselves to any step that would ultimately lead to a British protectorate. The British connection with Uganda began during the reign of Mutesa, who invited English missionaries to his kingdom. In 1879 a band of seven entered Uganda, but before long two of them were murdered. The first serious misfortune to the newly-established church was the death of Mutesa, and the accession of his son, M'Wanga, in 1884, the year in which James Hannington was consecrated first Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa. Under M'Wanga a strong reaction against the growing influence of the mission set in, which resulted in the seizure and death by torture of three native readers, who were slowly burnt to death, refusing to forswear their faith. They were the first martyrs of Uganda, and their names deserve to be ever held in reverence. A few months later came the murder of Bishop Hannington and many of his followers, the story of which is well known. After this tragedy the King set himself to work to root up Christianity, and for some time the missionaries were in great danger. "What if I kill you," exclaimed M'Wanga, "what could Queeni do? What could she or all Europe do?" The full force of the persecution fell upon the native converts. Three members of the church council were put to death. One of them had his limbs cut off one by one, and roasted before his eyes.

In the following year the Rev. H. P. Parker was chosen to succeed Bishop Hannington, but he died in less than a year and a half. His gentle and saintly character, writes his successor, had won the love and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. In the interval between the death of Bishop Parker and the arrival of Bishop Tucker several important events took place. M'Wanga was deposed and driven from his kingdom. His successor, Kiwewa, was murdered and succeeded by Kalema, M'Wanga's half-brother. A little later Alexander Mackay, the missionary, died. His had been the chief share in translating the Scriptures into the language of the natives. Bishop Tucker writes of him:—"The loss of Mackay was the heaviest blow that had yet fallen on the mission. His faith, his courage, his zeal, his intellectual capacity, his untiring industry combined to form one of the most remarkable characters of the age in which he lived."

NATIVE DESIRE FOR BOOKS.

One of the chief obstacles to the progress of missionary work in Africa is the multiplicity of its languages, some of which are dying while others have in them the elements of continued vitality. Bishop Tucker considers that one of the principal causes of the progress of mission work in Uganda after 1890 was the abandonment of Swahili "in our teaching work, and steady perseverance in the policy of giving the Baganda the Word of God in their own tongue." Swahili has made hardly any advance during the last 15 years, and scarcely anyone will accept a Swahili book, even as a gift. This is just as well, as Swahili is too closely related to Mahomedanism to be welcome in any mission field in Central Africa. A remarkable characteristic of the Baganda, the finest race in Uganda, is their desire for books and learning. Bishop Tucker brought with him from Zanzibar portions of the Scripture in Swahili, a language which many of the Baganda understood and spoke, and when he told them they exclaimed, "I am glad, I am glad!" On his subsequent return to Uganda, after a visit to the coast, with a fresh supply of books, the delight of the people was indescribable. His house was daily besieged by would-be purchasers. Millar, who undertook the work of sale, writes:—"The eagerness for books is enormous, and very surprising, as it is not a sudden rush and then all over, but day after day the stream goes on. Last year it was calculated that about 20,000 reading sheets were sold. This year (1893) to April the sale has been over 11,000—The sale has been 7,271 books of all kinds—an average of over 660 books per day." The work of translation, which had been done by Mackay until his death, was continued by G. L. Pilkington, who was unfortunately killed in 1897, in taking part, at the call of the authorities, in suppressing a mutiny of Soudanese soldiers. A people like the Bangada, who show such a desire for learning, must have a future before them.

JOURNEY THROUGH THE INTERIOR.

Bishop Tucker's account of his journey through the interior from Saadani, on the coast, to Uganda is very interesting. The party was a large one; there were 2,500 native porters and and it was found that a great mistake had been made in arranging for the whole party to mess together. "We had only one cook, with an assistant; one huge kettle, which took an hour or two to boil, instead of several small ones. The result was such a delay in the serving of meals that hunger and faintness were almost our daily lot." The march through the Mgunda Mkali (terrible forest) is dreaded by all caravans. It is nearly 100 miles across, and there is so little water and food to be had, that the burdens to be carried are increased almost to the point of breaking down. The consequence is that almost every day, in a large caravan, men faint and die. The road is littered with the skeletons and skulls of those who have fallen. The scene on the arrival of the huge caravan at the Uturu Wells is, says Bishop Tucker, one that will never fade from his memory. The wells were narrow and the shafts deep about 70 feet. There were only three wells to supply 2,500 men. The struggle for the water was terrible. In the course of the day three lives were lost by men losing their foothold and falling headlong down the well. The crowding continued all night, and when morning dawned there were still men with their thirst unquenched. It took nine days to go through the forest and then the worst of the journey was over. The "terrible forest" was not like what that term implies in Europe. It was a monotonous expanse of leafless trees, all with the same grey or purple bark. No life of any kind was to be seen. To outward appearance all was dead. At Bukoba on the western shore of Lake Victoria, Emin Pasha was encamped. He received the party very kindly, but told Bishop Tucker plainly that his main object in coming up country again so soon after his deliverance by Stanley, was to secure Uganda for German influence. The conclusion, however, of the Anglo-German Treaty, by which Uganda was recognised as within the British sphere of influence, shattered his plans, and was a greater blow to him.

INTERVIEW WITH M'WANGA.

In December 1890, Captain (now Sir Frederick) Lugard arrived in Uganda, and presented a treaty to M'Wanga and the Chiefs, which they signed, in spite of the violent opposition of the French priests and their followers. At the end of the year Bishop Tucker, accompanied by the whole of the mission party, paid his first visit to the King, who was back in this capital. M'Wanga had been seated in the midst of his Court, but "upon our arrival" says the Bishop, "he rose up to greet us, shaking us each by the hand. Our chairs, which our boys had brought, were immediately arranged on the king's right hand, and we sat down being very careful not to put our feet on the King's carpet, which would have been regarded as a great offence against politeness." M'Wanga was dressed in a white kanzu, over which he wore a European waistcoat and jacket. The Bishop entered in his dairy—"The impression the King gives one is that of being a self-indulgent man. When he knits his brows, as he does not infrequently his aspect is very forbidding."

WAR AND REVOLT.

In 1897 there was serious trouble in Uganda. The King fled from Mengo, raised the standard of revolt against the British, and was joined by the Budu chiefs and others disloyal to the Christian regime. Major Ternan, the acting Commissioner in Uganda, arrived in Mengo, and set about organising an attack against the rebel. A decisive battle was fought, which resulted in the crushing defeat and flight of M'Wanga. The King was declared an outlaw, and his infant son was placed on the throne. But the fires of insurrection still smouldered. News came of Mahomedan difection at Busog, and then of a revolt of Soudanese at the Eldoma ravine. These men were the remnants of Emin Pasha's force, who had since been in the service of the Imperial British East Africa Company. They had certain grievances, and cast in their lot with the other rebels. The situation was critical Major Macdonald and Mr. F. J. Jackson, the Deputy Commissioner, with a small party, consisting of 18 Sikhs, 250 Swahilis, who were little better than armed porters, and nine Europeans, posted themselves on a hill, where the next morning they were attacked by 300 armed Soudanese. For five hours a fierce battle raged, and then Major Macdonald, finding his ammunition failing gave the word and a desperate charge was made and the Soudanese were driven back to their fort. They had 64 men killed and 30 or 40 wounded. On the British side, Captain Fielding and 16 Swahilis were killed, and Mr. Jackson and many of the rank and file were wounded. A lamentable tragedy followed. Smarting under their defeat the mutineers butchered three prisoners who had fallen in hands—Major Thurston, Mr. N. A. Wilson, who had been in charge of the fort, and Mr. Scott, the engineer of the steam launch. Further fighting took place, including an attack on the fort, in which the Soudanese mutineers, who had captured a Maxim gun, with the steam launch mowed down the Baganda, killing 60 and wounding 280. The greatest loss was that of Pilkington the translator, who, with Lieutenant Macdonald, the Major's brother, was shot in the fighting. Some months before hostilities broke out, Pilkington had made an adventurous bicycle ride of 23 days from Kibwezi, now on the railway, where there was a Scottish industrial mission, to Uganda. After the stirring events of this year things become quieter in the Protectorate. M'Wanga was captured and imprisoned in various places, eventually in the Seychelles, where he was baptised and died.

A NEW INCANDESCENT GAS-MANTLE.

THOUGH the invention of the incandescent gas-mantle has considerably popularised and economised gas-lighting systems, the fragility of the mantle is a pronounced defect. This is because cotton constitutes the foundation of the article: and though continued efforts have been made to strengthen this substance so as to impart longer life and reliability, they have not been successful. Another drawback is that the present mantle steadily and surely depreciates in its lighting efficiency after it has once been raised to incandescence. These drawbacks have at last been removed by the ingenious achievement of another inventor, who has succeeded in producing a mantle which, with ordinary care, is practically indestructible. It is totally different in design and construction from the present mantle, the principle being based upon the obtaining by fusion at a very high temperature radiant and unchangeable filaments composed of various oxides, which are so fashioned as to possess the appearance of solid glass or porcelain. There is a flat circular crown from which project, in the form of a brush, three rows of rods or needles of from twenty-three to thirty milimetres in length and eighteenths of a milimetre in thickness. The mantle resembles a brush made of stout bristles; and, although comparatively thin, they are of great strength, and will not readily break when placed between the thumb and finger. The mantle is placed over the Bunsen gas-flame in the usual manner by means of a special supporting-rod, and when the filaments become incandescent they shed a brilliant light, the intensity of which varies according to their number and length. This mantle is capable of withstanding extreme differences of temperature, is perfectly rigid, and is unaffected by draughts, winds, or rain. Some idea of its strength may be gathered from the fact that the mantle may be removed when in a perfect state of incandescence, plunged into cold water, and replaced over the flame without sustaining any injury or deterioration in its luminous power. Moreover, any tint of light desired can be obtained, from a cold, brilliant white to shades of yellow or red, or soft shades of pink, merely by the introduction of certain colouring oxides in the manufacture of the filaments. The mantle can also be made up into a wide variety of forms, such as flat, round, star-shaped, flowers, or any other decorative design, and is applicable to any gas system, whether coal, alcohol, petrol, acetyline, &c., as well as being adaptable to all kinds of portable lamps. It is economical in gas-consumption, and the light is quite as intense as that of the ordinary mantle, or possibly more so. With this mantle, a new weapon is available to gas companies for combating the competition offered by the new metalic filament electric incandescent lamps, one which is especially useful, as the mantle is practically everlasting, and retains its original lighting efficiency to the end.

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BY THE WAY.

WHERE A NEW SCIENCE WAS BORN.

The impending retirement of Professor John Cox from the Chair of Physics at the McGill University, Montreal, is a reminder that the research work carried out at Montreal, by Messrs. Rutherford and Soddy, laid the foundations of the new science of radio-activity, and attracted scientists to the Canadian University from all over the world. When, in 1891, Sir William Macdonald built the magnificent Physics Building and endowed the Physics Chair at McGill, Professor Cox went out from Cambridge to be the first professor. In 1898 he invited Mr. Rutherford to leave his work at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, and go to Montreal to carry out special research work in physics, with the result mentioned above, and for his share in which Mr. Rutherford last year received one of the Noble prizes.

FEATS OF SKI-CLIMBING.

Mr. Arnold Lunn, of Balliol College, who has performed a noteworthy feat in crossing the Bernese Oberland, from Kandersteg to Meiringen, on ski, has had considerable experience in this novel form of mountaineering. A year or so ago, in company with Captain Wybergh, he travelled in snow-shoes from Montana-sur-Sierre, in the Rhone Valley, to Lenk, in the Bernese Oberland, by way of the Wildstrubel (10,670ft.), accomplishing the entire journey without guides. An equally doughty ski-climber is Mr. H. F. Trippel, who in one month has scaled ten peaks, ranging from 6,000 to nearly 11,000ft, and including the Wildstrubel. The latter ascent, via Kandersteg, Schwarenbach, Gemmi, and Lammern Plaiser, took two and a half days, including many hours of climbing by the light of a lantern.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES'S GRATEFUL PATIENT.

Dr. Grenfell, an old London Hospital pupil, in a sketch of Sir Frederick Treves in the "Pall Mall Magazine," tells the story of a tiny sovereign-gold piece given by a grateful patient to the famous surgeon and guarded by him as a priceless treasure. A sailor from Norway had been operated on by Sir Frederick in hospital. His life had been saved and he had gone his way. Late one evening a timid knock brought Sir Frederick himself at that unusual hour to his door in Wimpole-street. A tall, gaunt sailor, in threadbare attire asked if this was where "Mr. Treves lives." At his earnest request, though somewhat under protest he was allowed to enter. He at once proceeded to get out a jack-knife, and from the lining of the belt of his trousers he cut out a small gold piece and offered it to Sir Frederick. On his refusal to accept it, the man was so hurt that Sir Frederick listened to his story—and an interesting one it was.

THE SAILOR'S STORY.

The man had, on leaving hospital, sought a berth at the London docks, but, being a stranger, had been unable to get one. He had got out of money, and had gone hungry day after day, though he knew that he had, sewn up in his waistband by his wife in Norway, the piece of gold in question. He had got so pulled down by bad living that he at last decided he must spend the money, but that very day he succeeded in getting a berth on a ship, and his advance had given the food he stood so sorely in need of. He had promptly tramped all the way to Wimpole-street, and his bearing was such that Sir Frederick found himself "bowing into the darkness, holding the gold piece in his hand, and with an overwhelming sense of inferiority strongly impressed on his mind."

A "SIGN" OF DEATH.

There have been many "signs" of death—so some people believe—but one described in "T.P.'s Weekly" is probably new to many. Mr. W. B. Cooper, of Cheltenham, tells of his father being ill but not confined to bed, and one sunny day in June when he walked across the garden, another man, the facsimile of his father, met him, and "apparently passed into him":—Shortly after my father came to me and said: "Did you see me go across the garden?" I said, "Yes." "Well," he said, "I sha'nt be here long; our family see themselves before they die." Although I had seen this, I said, "Nonsense." He shook his head and walked away. Shortly after he took to his bed, and died on July 5. My father during the few days he was in bed—we were haymaking at the time—asked each morning, "Which field are you in now?" When we came to a certain field called "Cadley" he said with a sigh of great satisfaction, "Ah I shall die now." He died the same morning near midday.

"ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THEM"

Canada, the home of the buffalo, has now only one wild herd, which is at Banff, Alberta, the famous Canadian summer resort at the foot of the Rockies, though there are two pairs of tame ones at Silver Heights Park, Winnipeg. The herd at Banff, Mr. E. Brooke states in "Country Life," numbers about thirty, and is very carefully preserved by the Government who make arrangements so that they can always find food during the severe winter. Twenty-five years ago there were countless thousands of them on the prairies; but with the inroads of civilisation they have rapidly dissappeared, until now they are looked upon almost as a curiosity even by the old settlers.

THE DECREASE OF ATLANTIC PASSENGERS.

There has been an extraordinary drop in the Atlantic passenger traffic. From some figures supplied by the London correspondent of the "Scotsman" it appears that the shrinkage, as compared with 1907, is estimated at over a million persons, and the decrease is apparent in every class—first, second, and steerage—in the west-bound, and in the first and second cabin traffic in the east-bound, the steerage alone showing an increase owing to the departure of large numbers of foreign labourers from the United States as a consequence of the acute depression there during the greater part of the year. It is now calculated that on the basis of £20 for first cabin, £9 for second, and £5 for steerage, the various steamship lines are confronted with an actual shrinkage of £5,000,000. This is a huge total.

LADIES AND THE "DARK CONTINENT."

Miss Charlotte Mansfield, who proposes to make her way from the Cape to Cairo, has had several adventurous predecessors of her own sex in African exploration. Lady Baker was, we believe, the first European to sight the Albert Nyanza, and was for several years her husband's companion in Central African exploration. Miss H. M. Kingsley, niece of Canon Kingsley, with a small native escort, explored the dreaded gorilla country in Western Africa. At almost daily risk to her life she spent weeks among cannibals and traversed thousands of miles through countries never before visited by Europeans much less by a white lady. Equally courageous, too, was Mrs. Jane Moir, who made her home among the Arab slave-dealers in Central Africa. Of one of her many journeys she writes: "I headed the party, and so we went on, day after day; march, march, trudge, trudge, over the plains, across the streams into the long, dark forests."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HAIRDRESSING OF THE NOWADAYS.

No one has ever exhausted the possibilities of hairdressing nowadays, writes our Paris lady correspondent. It is a kind of modern "King Charle's head," and even the couturiere is not content unless or clients can balance the attractions of their gowns by the correct twist of their locks, and the right number of pouffs and postiches which are added to Nature's too scanty supply. In Paris however, the style of hairdressing is changing subtly and insidiously. A good lady's maid's reputation literally hangs by a thread if she is not up to every modern trick of the coiffure, and has not kept herself primed in the very latest manner of tiring her mistress's hair. She must be not only Argus-eyed, but must have magic in her finger tips, and besides her knowledge of hairdressing, there is a great deal of the lore of "hair culture" which in these days of neurotic ills and falling locks she would do essentially well to aequire.

THE COIFFURE FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.

At the present moment the fashionable world acknowledges to coiffures, which are very different, one being intended for outdoor wear, with a hat, and the other for evening attire, when the decollete gown forms part of the scheme. The former sets at naught the lines of the head and gives an extraordinarily exaggerated effect at the back most of the hair being arranged very full over that part of the head which —if the lessons of the phrenologist are to be given due credence—should be rather flat. The hair must be parted in front a little to one side which lends a great deal of piquancy to the face, and the position this parting assumes is a very important point which ought to be canned over every time assidnously before the mirror, with a view to ascertaining the most becoming way. To attempt to dress it in the same manner every day is considered by the modern woman to be as fatal as to dress in vivid colours when one's spirits have sunk to the drab condition of depression, or to don a mackintosh on a day when the very air tingles with life and gaiety. According to her mood, so she deals with her locks, and when full of the pleasing conviction that she is looking her best, she attempts a far more daring and elaborate scheme than on days when her complexion is sallow and her eyes dull and lustreless.

DECLINE OF THE RIBBON DECORATION.

The hair is waved in deep ridges, and built out over the ears and across the back of the head in a chignon composed of small curls, or rolls, comprising in all five rows, one above the other, to meet the hat. Where the great, wide brimmed hat is concerned this scheme lends a certain amount of solidity to a small head, the profile gaining enormously thereby. The ribbon which passes all round the hair, and used to be seen on every occasion, and which was so undoubtedly becoming to a young face, is somewhat under a cloud just now, where most of the new hats are concerned. With a certain form of headgear, however, it is a "sine qua non," and when used for this it is treated quite differently from the threaded ribbon of the summer months, being laid over the hair low at the sides just over the ears, and disappearing above the face.

HAIRDRESSING FOR EVENING ATTIRE.

As regards the decollete headdress, the hairdressing is quite another matter altogether. This must closely follow the shape of the head and emulate the Grecian statuary in effect. If a plait of hair is used it is laid round the head, low and smooth, binding down the hair upon the head which is flat on all sides, while within the circle of the plait are coils of hair a la Grecque, twined round and round, but always kept like the rest, perfectly flat, and always showing shape of the head as closely as the Directoire jupe shows the silhouette of the figure. And since Parisienne invariably delights in an ornament for the hair, the coiffure is usually finished by a narrow fillet of gold or silver, shaped like a half circle which is placed at the back of the head, the fillet ending at the ears instead of being brought round the front.

SPRIGS OF GOLD AND SILVER LAUREL.

Sometimes, instead of a straight fillet, its place is taken by two sprigs of gold or silver laurel, joined by a band of gold gauze, the sprigs lying close to the head and pointing upwards, while the band which unites them passes across the nape of the neck. Thus in all cases almost without exception the top of the head is left perfectly flat, and without a vestige of ornament to mar the effect. Some women, as an additional finish, wear a little bunch of hanging curls placed well below each ear, the curls framing the face in Second Empire fashion, and in a very becoming and attractive manner. As a matter of fact, it is the young round, dimpled countenance which looks well under these conditions, and which carries off this style most triumphantly, and the woman past her first youth is wise if she avoids them altogether.

ON CADDIES.

The death of Henry Crawford, of North Berwick better known as "Big Crawford," robs the now very short roll of notable caddies of its most historic figure, writes Mark Allerton, in "M. A. P." There was little chance of losing Crawford in the crowd, for he stood over six feet. In his young days he had served in the Crimea, and latterly sold ginger-beer at the ninth hole at North Berwick. He had a most intimate knowledge of the game, and Ben Sayers, senior whom the invariable accompanied on all important matches, had the highest opinion of his judgment. He also carried regularly for Mr. A. J. Balfour at North Berwick.

Crawford had a remarkable personality, and, while he had no lack of friends, he allowed nobody to presume on his friendship. He was no respecter of persons, and at a big championship meeting there was nobody like him at maintaining order. His voice, which was as big as his body, could cover the course with its stentorian shout, 'Stan' back there, wull ye!" But he had a kindly heart, too, and a generous one. More stories are told about him than about perhaps any other caddie. He was the hero of the "jujube" story I recalled the other week. When old Willie Park was playing a match against old Tom Morris, Crawford caddied for the former. Describing the match he said, "We won richt enough. Wullie was gey faur through wi, it, but I had a bottle in ma pouch and every noo and than I wud gie him a bit soop. He wud spit it oot, but it did him a poo, er o, guid. An, we won by one up."

The caddie of the old-fashioned sort was a firm believer in the equality of man on the golf links. He was not impertinent; he was merely outspoken. And his humour was native and unconscious and entirely innocent of all attempt at "smartness." A caddie who has contributed largely to the humour of the links was Sandy Smith, of North Berwick. What is perhaps the "classic" golf story centres round his name. The Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Lord Kingsburgh while playing at North Berwick, attracted the attention of Sandy's employer who asked who that big, distinguished-looking man was. "Div' ye no ken him?" cried Sandy, "That's Lord Kingsburgh. Him and me's great frien's. Them's his breeks I've got on." More than likely this was the caddie, who, on being asked his name, replied: "Ma maiden name's Sandy, but they ca' me' breeks.'"

A number of golf ball thieves have recently been in attendance at various police courts, and many golfing scribes have been attempting to find a plan to prevent balls being "lost" in this manner. It is suggestive to read the following record which bears the date of September 9th, 1637: "Francis Broune son of John Broune, wabstar in Banff, convicted by the Borrow or Justice Court of the Burgh of breaking into the buithe of Patrick Stand of stealing there from some golf ballis; and the judges ordenit the said Francis to the presentlie tacken and careit to the Gallowehill of this burghe and hangit on the gallows thereof to the death, whereof William Wat, dempster of the said assyis, gaive doome." The re-establishment of corporal punishment for golf ball stealers would surely act as a deterrent.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE GREAT GIFT.

I envy the man who knows the way to the heart of the average playgoer. I envy still more the man who, knowing the way, is hampered by no unprofitable scruples from taking it. I envy Anthony Hope. For unto him, as the author of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," has been given the true instinct of the born romancist, and to have this is to possess the "star" gift of the Dramatic Muse's entire collection of "useful presents"—namely, the power to resist a treacherous inclination to dispense with the services of the artificial the stereotypical, and the obvious. The properly clever—that is to say, the successfully clever—dramatist is he who recognises, in a thoroughly practical fashion, that the capital of the Bank of Convention is unlimited; that the firm's treasures are inexhaustible, and may be drawn upon at any time to any extent. It is quite a mad thing, if you would be a popular dramatist, to try and wean the average playgoer from his affection for the "good old stuff." You might just as well attempt to persuade him that water was thicker than his own family blood. The dramatist who sets out for the stage of progress alienates himself from the progress of the stage. And Anthony Hope knew all this so very well when he wrote "The Adventure of Lady Ursula."

THE FEMININE MALE.

Of course, as everybody must by this time be aware, the thing that most surely stamps the caste of the true dramatist, and renders his genuineness absolutely unquestionable, is his heartfelt belief that he is springing a delicious surprise upon his audience when he sends his heroine out upon an advanture in male attire. It is not for the born dramatist, but only for the made dramatist, to wonder whether it is safe to work the feminine male business yet again. It is with the recognised form of the drama that the born dramatist is concerned. The recognised form of the heroine does not enter into his calculations. It is sufficient for his beautiful if entirely theatrical imagination that he has disguised a woman in masculinity by the somewhat extraordinary process (not so to him) of making her femininity the more apparent.

THE FATE OF REASON.

The dramatist who does not know his business would shrink in terrified scepticism from the scheme of turning a woman into a man by bringing into singularly bold relief most of those lines with which we are accustomed, from knowledge gained by a furtive investigation of British Museum statuary, to associate the female form divine. I once knew a man—a very foolish man he must have been, now I come to think of it—who tried in vain to do away with the feminine-male idea even with the requirements (usually far from overwhelming) of a comic opera plot. He was much too knowing ever to succeed, either as a writer or a producer of plays. I tried to save him from disaster, by pointing out to him and proving in black and white, that the London stage was seldom without a heroine in doublet and hose for more than two months at a stretch. I referred him to the successes in this direction of Miss Lily Brayton, Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Gertie Millar, and a host of other popular actresses. But he obstinately adhered to the opinion that the time had come when the public would no longer tolerate such impossible situations as those upon which Anthony Hope built "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," and refused absolutely to disguise the sex of his heroine in tight-fitting garments. And now, if someone will generously lend him a shilling until to-morrow, or perhaps the day after, he will really be infinitely obliged.

THE DOORSTEP FAINT.

As most people must by now be fully aware (the present production of Anthony Hope's play being a revival), the kittenish Lady Ursula Barrington, angry with the churlish but handsome Sir George Sylvester for not permitting woman to enter his country house, determines in a wilful mood to gain an entrance by fainting on the doorstep. But instead of asking her into his drawing-room to rest, Sir George instructs a servant to invite Lady Ursula to the porter's lodge; a proceeding which so enrages the lady's haughty brother, that he challenges Sir George to a duel—not knowing, of course, that his sister had shammed the faint and deserved the snub. It is not easy to understand a lady of birth forcing herself where she is not wanted; and much less easy it is to imagine the Lady Ursula Barrington, a Society beauty, decending to an old street trick of the female tramp. But the mind meets with its real and serious difficulties in what follows. Compared with these, the former incidents become things of ordinary everyday County Society life—even in that dignified and picturesque period when nobody walked without a terrific swagger, and it was considered bad form for anybody to be at any time anything else but some other person's "obedient servant."

"MR. BARRINGTON."

That duel must be stopped. But how? The Lady Ursula Barrington must go to Sir George Sylvester's house and plead with him. But why? Because she wants to put on male attire. A note from her to Sir George would settle the whole matter in half-an-hour—but that would not satisfy the true dramatic instinct of Anthony Hope. Nor would it satisfy the vanity of the Lady Ursula, who seems to be much more anxious to make a fascinating "principal boy," than to save her brother from being run through the body. She will not wear green or brown or black, because they are unbecoming: so she chooses a delicate blue, because it suits her complexion: a somewhat curious circumstance, considering that the success of her adventure depends entirely upon the success of her disguise. Miss Evelyn Millard, it need scarcely be said, looks very charming in what might be called, during this season of pantomime, her "Prince's dress," but we are sitting before comedy, not comic opera, and if we are to be moved by the dramatic scene of the interrupted duel in the third act—a due "nearly" fought by "Mr. Barrington" (as the Lady Ursula pretends to be) and Sir George Sylvester—we must first blind ourselves, not alone to the physically obvious, but to the vocally obvious also. For Miss Millard has a beautifully rich feminine voice as well as a beautifully rich feminine figure.

INNOCENCE IN THE ARMY.

We must attempt something even harder than blinding ourselves to these things. We must bring ourselves to believe that in the days of George III. a pretty woman could go into the company of Army officers—permit me to repeat Army officers!—and be mistaken by them for a man! It is a large order but we will attempt it for the sake of an uncommonly clever actress who thoroughly deserves the success she has met with under her own management at the Garrick. If some of us fail in that attempt, I am sure Miss Millard will excuse us, and take the will for the deed. For the fact is (though I hate to tell it), that Miss Millard makes our task the more difficult by indulging somewhat too freely in the traditional "business" of the doublet and hose heroine. To be brave, as a youth, she is over-brave. To be timid, as a women, she is over-timid. She outman's man when she and Sir George "come to words" and eventually to pistols, and outwoman' woman when she is told by a soldier that she has "a pretty leg."

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 3, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 4, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 3/8		3/16
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97		2 1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	82 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/8	1/8	
do. in New York ...	53 1/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·52 1/4	1/2	
do. do. do. New York	4·87 5/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate,	3	Since	14th
do Short London Bills			Jan.09.
3 months' sight.	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2		1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d—1-32.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady with small buyers.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Rs. 23,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 31,20,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 10,20,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 87,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 22 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 22 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 1,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 9,00,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 1,00,00 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 12,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 22 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 22 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·94.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ..... Rs. 1,20,60,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs.1,00,00,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Dull.
Futures	...Quiet but Steady.
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester — ...	... Quiet.
Total Sales	5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	200 ,,
Imports	57,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·30—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·06	5·06	5·06	5·06	5·06
unchgd.	+01	+01	+02	+02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·06	4·98	4·95	4·91	
+02	+02	+03	+03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	42,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	43,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	4,000 ,,
Do to Continent	20,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·90—unchgd.	

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·61+01 — Declined early owing to reported bluish spot demand and advanced later on bull support and short covering
Do. do. May 9·53+02

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 1-2 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·56—04.
Do. do. May 9·60—05.
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F., 37 1-4—May-June—London—Dose—Canal.
Red Karachi C.I.F. 37 July-August—Liverpool—Dose—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 36 3-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-8 Jan.—Feb.—Value—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 41 1/2 April-May.—Hamburg—Value—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.
Linseed :—
Bombay par 416 lbs. ex-ship 43 3-4 Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 5-8+1-16.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indus 13s 1 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Dull.
Rubbers—
Para Rubber 5-1 Buyers.
Arrivals :—
"Vellore," "Ardgovan," "Ernest Symons."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Sovs...	2,250	Basrch ...	A. M. Meer
Rupees	3,200		
2 Bundles Rs...	4,530	Mahomerah	
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,500	Abass	M. Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs.....	800	Debai	
1 Bundle Rs.....	800	Gwadhur ..	
1 Bundle Rs	1,100	Porebunder	
1 Case Sovs	15,000	London ...	Cox & Co.
1 Parcel Silver...	29	London ...	Representative in Bombay of the R. C. Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent, ,, 28th ,,
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th ,,
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 29th ,,

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 26 lacs up.

Exchange :—
The Market opened quiet to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d., T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand and only one Bank would sell at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. for February at which buyers were scarce. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight and a few bills have been placed on that basis.
Far Eastern rates are steadier.
We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16d
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	121 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	174 3-4

Government Paper :—
The market has been fairly steady to-day at 94 1-8 ready and 94 5-16 for the settlement and closes practically unchanged. There has not been much doing in the bazaar. Calcutta market is steady at 94 1-16 ready and 94 5-16 for delivery in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·2
1st Settlement — ...	,,	94·5

Bullion :—
On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London advanced 1-8 to 24 for ready and 23 7-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York also was 1-8 higher at 52 1-8. Locally the market opened steadier at 61 3-16 ex-duty and on small buying closes at 61 5-16. Forward rates are noted below Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	61	5	0
2nd Settlement	61	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There was little change in prices on opening this morning except for Bengals, which were steadier, owing to the continued demand in the bazaar. In other descriptions there is little enquiry for contracts. Closing rates are as under.
Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills. Sales are reported as 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	235/6	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	228	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	198 1/2	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	198 1/2	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	181	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	186	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181	,,
Good Westerns	214/15	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar.	228	,,

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 12,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·03	5·03	5·03	5·03
		—03	

June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·03	5·03	4·95	4·92	4·89
		—03		—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate demand.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 3 0	B. T.
April-May...	,,	7 15 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
Prices are almost unchanged and there is little doing.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	7 11 0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ,, ...	,,	7 15 0	B. T.
Ready Punjab	,,	6 14 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The demand is falling off, but prices continue steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	47 8 0	
Mimbara	,,	48 8 0	
Yellow Secunderabad ...	,,	53 0 0	
Brown Delhi Beawar ...	,,	46 0 0	

Castorseed :—
Ready Rs. 29 8 0 Apl.-May Rs. 5 15 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.
Poppyseed :—
Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 10 0 0 R.T.
Tone—Firm.
Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mowraseed :—
... ... Rs. 7 3 0 R.T.
Tone—Firm.
Groundnuts—
Ready ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.
WHEAT—
White Delhi, Apl-May... ... Rs. 5 11 6 R. T.
,, Pessi ,, ,, 85 p. c.... ,, 6 0 0 ,,
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,445
India	71 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	54 1-2

Mills :—

Crescent	105
David	427 1-2
Kohinoor	800
Manockji Petit	3,182 1-2
New Great Eastern	205

Presses :—

Bombay Cotton Press... ...	112 3/4

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Preference	155 C.D.
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	355

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	110
Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Amritsar-Patti	124
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,703 bales.
Wheat	16,808 cwts.
Linseed	797 ,,
Rapeseed	1 774 ,,
Gingellyseed	11,654 ,,
Poppyseed	193 ,,
Groundnuts	6,614 ,,
Castorseed	2 813 ,,
Rice	39,983 ,,
Myrabollams	7,430 ,,
Cottonseed...	21,527 ,,
Mowraseed...	29 ,,
Gram	1,218 ,,
Joowar	930 ,,
Maize	nil ,,

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Returns for January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, FEBRUARY 4.

The following are the Indian Gold Mine returns for last month :—

Mysore West :—2,592 tons tailings cyanided, yielded 89 ozs. gold.

Balaghat :—2,900 tons ore crushed, yielded 1,485 ozs. gold, 4,622 tons tailings, cyanided 302 tons, from old mill plates 289 ozs. making a total yield of 2.076 ozs., compared with 2,021 ozs. in December, and 2,018 ozs. in November.

Ooregum :—10,500 tons ore crushed, yielded 5.996 ozs. gold, 9,229 tons tailings, cyanided 1,054 ozs., making a total yield of 7,050 ozs., compared with 10,600 ozs. in December and 7,010 ozs. in November.

Nundydroog.—74,501 tons ore crushed, yielded 8,387 ozs. of gold, 6,750 tons of tailings, cyanided 576 ozs. making a total yield of 8,963 ozs. compared with 7,197 ozs. in December and 7,067 in November.

Mysore.—20,050 tons ore crushed, yielded 17,411 ozs. gold, 16,549 tons tailings, cyanided 2,033 ozs. making a total yield of 19,495 ozs. compared with 21,017 ozs. in December and 19,629 ozs. in November.

Champion Reef.—14,6000 tons ore crushed, yielded 7,256 ozs, gold, 21,231 tons tailings, cyanided 2,435 ozs. making a total yield of 9,641 ozs. compared with 9,737 ozs. in December and 10,007 ozs. in November.

BENGAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

Following are amongst to-day's transactions in the Share Market here :—Baraboni, 21½ ; Bhalgora, 17 3-4 ; Bengal Giridih, 23 ; Industry, 9 5-8 ; Jemoni, 13 1-4 ; Kosoonda, and Nyadee, 46 1-2 ; Raneegunge, 23 ; Sutikdila, 6 ; Teetulmoori, 12 ; Auckland, 6 3-4 ; New Bhirbhoom, 46 1-4 ; Sodeeh, 11 ; and Satpukuriah and Asansol, 12 1-2.

Government paper is quoted at 94·2 and Exchange on Demand 1s. 3 15-16d.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

The following is the report of the directors of the Bank of Burma, Limited, to 31st December, 1908:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account of the Bank, duly audited, for the year ended 31st December, 1908 :

	Rs.	A.	P.
The net profit of the year, including Rs. 9,642-3-4, carried forward from 31st December, 1907, and after paying all expenses, &c., amounts to ...	107,949	14	10
An ad interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1908, absorbing	12,849	7	9
An amount was placed to Reserve Fund of...	33,480	0	0
The directors now recommend a further dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), absorbing	22,190	7	4
To place to Reserve Fund... ...	30,000	0	0
To carry forward	9,429	15	9
	107,949	14	10

The affairs of the Bank continue in a satisfactory state and the directors are glad to report a continued increase under all headings.

The Subscribed Capital of the Bank (increased by the issue of 12,425 new shares of Rs. 100 each) is now Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty lacs).

The Working Capital of the Bank has, during the year, increased from Rs. 40,41,164-13-2 to Rs. 57,18,624-5-6.

The Reserve Fund has, by the addition of Rs. 63,480 made during the year, been increased to Rs. 1,30,000.

The profit for the year is equivalent to 18 o/o on the average paid up capital.

A branch of the Bank was opened at Bombay, on the 28th September last and the progress made in that City has exceeded expectations.

Copy of the Bank's Balance Sheet and director's report shews continued success. The progress made since June last is most satisfactory, and the fact that the whole of the Capital asked for in July last, some 12 lacs, was subscribed before the end of the year, speaks volumes for the confidence felt in the institution by the Public. Sales in the Bank's shares have taken place in Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay at Rs. 108 Cum Dividend. The rates of interest offered for Deposits surprise those who do not know what is going on in Rangoon as they are 1 per cent. and more higher than those offered by Banks in Bombay, but Bengal. The present Rice Crop is said to be a record crop ; so Burma rates are easily understood.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 12th December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 29,757, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 10,430. The total earnings from 1st January to 12th December, 1908, were Rs. 3,43,847, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 40,415.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 12th December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,227, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 282. The total earnings from 1st January to 12th December, 1908, were Rs. 46,148, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 12th December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,299, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 130. The total earnings from 1st January to 12th December, 1908, were Rs. 1,04,433, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,014.

THE Punjab Government are acquiring 104 acres of land as a site for a new agricultural station in the Jullundur District.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,445
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	71½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	5
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	181
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	6 ,,	54½
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 ,,	280
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	30	p.c. 9 ,,	120
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	506	15		480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		157½
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufactring	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		630x Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250			615½
Bombay United.....	250	250	20		505
Century	100	100	50		315
Cantral India.....	500	500	85		1,635
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught	500	300	25		245
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		740
Crescent	100	100	5		105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,050
David	250	250	20		427½
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10		180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		650
Empress	500	500	25		330
Fazulbhai	250	250	10		285
Finlay Mills	250	250			265
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75		1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		225
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25		200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25		437½
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15		110
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35		840½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		175
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35		390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75		990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		780
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25		800
Leopold	100	100	3		58
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		420
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		1,500
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,182½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		2,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20		710
Phœnix	100	100	5		105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50		820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		1,030
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	4,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20		200
Standard Mills	500	500	50		1,315
Sun	250	250	25		202½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd	1,330
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd	1,200
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills					180
The Fazulbhai Mills					365
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld....	100	20	¾ c-o		14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100			101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625	82½	xd	2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			200		420
Bombay Electric	P. £10	10	p. c. 6		155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		118
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6		353
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6		27
Delhi Flour	100	100	yr. 50		370
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16		131
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c. 17		12½
John Roberts and Co	100	10	14		21
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil		8 annas.
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd	214
Marcha and Co.....	200	75	12		150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10		130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	Il.		25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18		183
Phillips and Co	100	30	...		27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10		54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		402½
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom	20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	C. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£ 15 / 60 / 40	... / ... / 25in	12½ dis.	55
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	298
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd	33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40		635

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	112½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabha-pathy	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	480
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Stad Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Stad Press	300	300	35	550
Surat City	1,000	250	20	235
Vitkari U. P. Co., Ld.	800	800	45	600
Wadhwan	150	50	20	125

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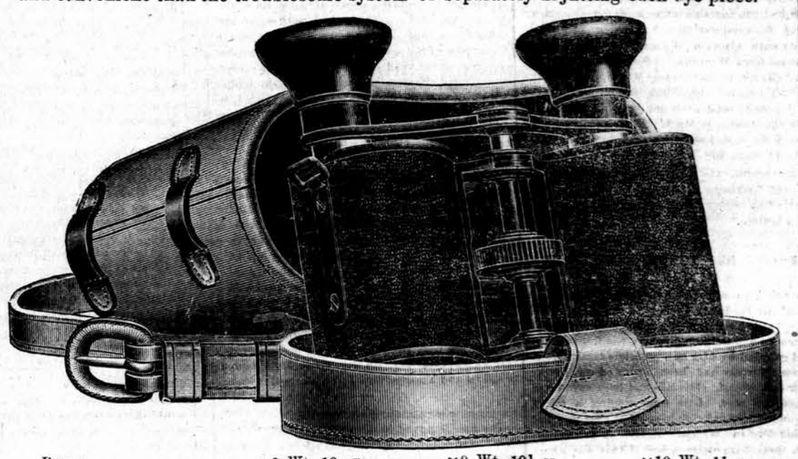

Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
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GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and paleness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, dizziness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] and incapacity. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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LUCKNOW.

30TH JANUARY.—This week has been a comparatively peaceful one, a sort of "entr' acte" manœuvres went on again last week with three days of bivouacking. A Saturday to Monday staff ride made a pleasing finish and was prolonged till Tuesday. All that we have of generals took part in this as well as the usual complement of officers. It was not uneventful; I hear of adventures in which an ekka played a prominent part and other incidents. On the 9th the whole brigade go out for two weeks.

The weather has just turned much colder; this is the first real touch of winter we have had. After many sultry days and heavily clouded skies a hailstorm occurred on Wednesday morning lasting only a few minutes, but it was pretty severe while it lasted and it was followed by a brief but heavy shower.

On the 19th took place at the Kaiser Bagh Baradari a very interesting ceremony, the unveiling of the statue of the late Maharaja of Bairampur, Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Kaiser Bagh Baradari. All the leading Taluqdars of Oudh were present to do honour to the memory of the late Maharaja, a man of mark, one of the most prominent figures in Oudh. Born in 1818 he had a stormy and troubled youth: succeeding to his title and estates in his eighteenth year he had to fight for his life and his inheritance on more than one occasion with encroaching neighbours and with the farmers of the revenue in the Badshahi days whose corruptness was only equalled by their treachery and ferocity under the last Kings of Oudh. The late Maharaja was a brave soldier, and a generous friend. His unswerving loyalty and distinguished services to the British Goverment during the Mutiny singled him out as the principal recipient of Goverament favour at its close. He is still remembered as one of the finest sportsmen of his day. His generosity showed itself in his princely donations to charities and the public good, one of his charities being the fine hospital in Lucknow which bears his name. He was one of the chief founders of the British Indian Association and its first President, holding office for 22 years. This statue has been erected in this memory by the British Indian Association in their meeting place, the Kaiser Bagh Baradari. An account of the ceremony and of the Lieutenant Governor's speech has already been telegraphed. It was also an interesting occasion as being the first on which H. H. the Rajavi-Rajgan of Kapurthala has taken his place as the leading Taluqdar of Oudh by acting as their spokesman at the requsat of Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh of Baltampur now the President of the Association.

On Wednesday, the 20th, the Maharaja of Bairampur gave a garden party at the Moti Mahal, his Lucknow residence, at which a large and fashionable assemblage were present, including His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Hewett and almost all the leading Taluqdars and principal residents of the station both military and civil. The fine band and pipers of the Highland Light Infantry played a most enjoyable selection of music during the afternoon. The large number of guests present testified to the popularity of the Maharajah, and every one was very glad to have the opportunity of congratulating him on the well deserved honour conferred on him at the Durbar. The spacious and well kept grounds of the Moti Mahal were much admired; there were several sets of tennis, and badminton, and the party was a most successful one. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Lucknow on the 10th for Agra to hold a divisional Durbar. He will stop a day at Aligarh, as the guest of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, on his way to Meerut, where he will hold another Durbar. He will be in Lucknow again in March, when he will lay the foundation stone of the new Canning College in the Badshah Bagh on the 31st March and will hold a Council meeting on the 3rd April. His big shoot this year will be in Bahraich and Nepal, and among his guests will be Admiral Sir George and Lady Maud Warrender, who will join the Government House party in Lucknow.

The Army ball of which there was some idea of having during the Civil Service week this year, as it was omitted during the last Army Cup week, will not take place as it was difficult to fit it in with the other engagements of the week, always a very crowded one. The Civil Service dinner on the 3rd Cup Day, their dance on the 4th and Miss Hewett's dance at Government House on the 6th, subscription dance at the Chutter Munzil on the 2nd, and Mrs. Murray's I. M. S. Reception at the Chutter Munzil on the 1st make up a very full week as far as the evenings are concerned. Simultaneously with these goes on the Annual Boxing Tournament at the Central gymnasium on several evenings of the week. The races and polo will be followed immediately by the horse show on the 6th. Last year. Lord Charles Fitzmaurice was the Hon. Secretary for the horse show and he will be much missed on this occasion.

Mr. Syed Hossein Bilgrami, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State of India, who is at present on leave in India, is spending a few days in Lucknow as the guest of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Government House. His connection with Lucknow is a long standing one as, early in his career, he was for some time a Professor in the Canning College.

A depot has been opened in Hazratganj recently for the sale of Lucknow embroidery done by "purdah-nashin" women who are in reduced circumstances. A good deal of the work now for sale was done by the additional famine relief workers, and among it are some very effective curtains on coarse material of great washing powers and wonderfully cheap. There is, however, a permament staff of workers who do fine embroidery on good material. The depot is well worth a visit and deserving of encouragement as the proceeds circulate in the employment of more workers and are a great help to many poor women of good family who are cut off by the customs of their country from all other means of supporting themselves. It has been organised by Mrs. Leslie Porter, under whose sympathetic and careful management it has done a great deal of good.

The usual fortnightly subscription dance at the Chutter Munzil took place on Friday, the 22nd, so as not to clash with the Masonic function on Saturday. The dance was well attended and very well done as usual. To-morrow night there will be a subscription dance at the Mahomed Bagh.

On the evening of the 23rd Lodge Chutter Munzil held a general meeting followed by a banquet and concert. At this Worshipful Brother T. H. McDermott was installed in the Master's chair for the ensuing year in place of Brigadier-General Sir J. R. L. Macdonald who has left Lucknow. The harmony of the evening left nothing to be desired. The banquet was all that it should be, the speeches of a brilliancy I cannot hope to reproduce, and the music excellent. From all accounts the new Lodge is making its presence felt in Lucknow.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 29th Jan.—The Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead, with the Rev. L. E. Cox, arrived in Trichinopoly on the 27th instant and are the guests of the Rev. J. A. Sharrock. As his Lordship arrived by motor car from Tanjore, the reception at the Station had to be abandoned, but the Indian Christians gave him a very hearty welcome the next day and presented an Address.

The Bishop, in reply thanked those present of their welcome to himself and Mrs. Whitehead, and said that he was very glad to learn that progress was being made in different directions throught the District. He regretted that the nature of the roads made it impossible for him to visit all the places that he wished to see. He was pleased to know that the Settlement at Jayankonda Cholapuram was getting on so well and he regretted that he could not dedicate the church there. It must be a source of great gratification to them all to have their Church of All Saints completed at last. The formation of a Missionary Association worked and maintained by the Indian Christians themselves was a matter of great importance. He was a great believer in Swadeshism and always tried to promote it. The S. P. G. College had been passing through a very critical period, but it was now in a flourishing state, and he hoped that under the new staff it would progress with greater vigour than ever. He wished to take the opportunity of expressing in public his high appreciation of the services of the Rev. Sharrock who had laboured so long and devotedly in the Diocese. All the people of Trichinopoly owed him a debt of gratitude for the work he had done.

Immediately after the reception a very successful Garden Party was given by Mr. Sharrock, to which practically the whole Station came, besides several hundreds of Indian Christians. The girls of the All Saints Schools performed some of their native dances and action songs very creditably and the boys also gave a specimen of what they could do, after which the Report was read, from which I take the following :—

The numbers on the rolls in the schools was as follows :—Training class for Mistresses, 8 ; Model School, 67 ; Lace Industrial School, 46 ; Carpentry, Cabinet making and Tailoring classes, 36 ; Andar Street Branch School, 42 ; Gujili Street Branch School, 116 ; Bhimanayakanpalayam School, 17 ; Tennur, 28 ; Boarders for the High School, 16 ; Total 376.

Hitherto the girls studying in the higher standards, viz., to the 5th, 6th and 7th, were given literary instruction for half a day and lace work for the other half. Experience has now shown that the union of two entirely different departments, cannot go on with the limited time available for each, without the one seriously hampering the progress of the other. Moreover, the girls who have learnt lace-making do not continue the work after leaving school, and so the instruction is practically wasted. Hence the Lace Industrial Department has been abolished from this year, and recognition for a full time Elementary School has been applied for. One other change has been effected purely to satisfy the educated class of parents, and that is the introduction of English as one of the optional subjects. The Inspecting Officer's Report on the working of the Training and Model Schools was more favourable than that of the previovs year.

Mrs. Whitehead distributed the prizes won in the Diocesan Examination and also those gained by the students in the various schools. The proceedings closed with cheers for the Bishop and Mrs. Whitehead and Mr. Sharrock, and the singing of "God Save the King" accompanied by a Native Band which was so loyal that it was with difficulty prevailed upon to stop.

At 6-30 a Confirmation was held at St. John's Church, when the Rev. S. J. Evans presented 47 candidates. This evening there was a Tamil Confirmation when 81 were confirmed.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Cuddalore 1st February.—Mr. A. R. Knapp, I. C. S., acting Collector and Magistrate, has been confirmed as Collector and Magistrate of this District. Mr. R. J. M. Mayne, Superintendent of Police, has been posted to Anantpur, and Mr. P. P. Sweeting on the expiry of leave, will assume charge as Superintendent of South Arcot.

Mr. A. V. Ratnavelu Pillay, B.A., B.L., Acting District Munsiff, reverted to-day as Sheristadar, consequent on the appointment of Mr. Sundaram Chettiar, B.A., B.L., Munsiff on leave, as Munsiff of Tiruvanamalai.

The notification issued by the High Court on the establishment of this Court with respect to the institution of suits having been found to be inconvenient to the suitors, the High Court has, on the recommendation of the District Judge, invested the new Court with original jurisdiction over the Revenue Taluq of Tiruvanamalai.

The authorities have resolved to abolish the College Department, with the result that students promoted to the Senior F. A. Class are obliged to shift for themselves. This is to be deplored, as they were put to much inconvenience, and such of them as were unable to secure admission to the Madras Colleges have gone to Trichinopoly. St. Joseph's College is an old institution, and has been very useful and popular. Some of its "alumni" hold important positions, and as an institution its importance cannot be over-estimated. It is to be hoped that the Mission will see its way to reconsider the matter and resuscitate the College Department.

The Sessions, which commenced on the 4th January came to a close on Friday. This beats all past records. The cause list was very long, and there were about eight dacoity cases, two cases of theft and one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The dacoits concerned in the first five cases on the calendar were sentenced to long and varying terms of imprisonment Fourteen persons were concerned in these cases, and, with the exception of one who was acquitted, all were convicted, the sentences ranging from five to fifteen years' imprisonment. Last year there were loud complaints in the Tirukoilur and Tirunamalai Taluqs of dacoities and for some time the cases remained undetected. The Deputy Superintendent of Police put an Inspector on special duty, who unearthed the plot and recovered some of the property stolen in these cases. As the investigation showed that the members of the gang were concerned in most of the cases they were separately charged in all the cases. One manifest effect of the capture of this gang is the cessation of crime in that part of the District.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 29th Jan.—Four members of the Madras Railway Volunteers yesterday competed in Matches 7 and 8 of the I.V.R.A. monthly series. The distances were 500 and 1000 yards, and the following were the scores made :—

	500 yds.	1,000 yds.
S. I. Darby	... 35	32
L. I. Tominson ...	... 34	27
Lance.-Corpl. Roberts	... 35	23
Corpl. Meyers ...	... 32	24

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH'S TOUR.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has abandoned his intention to visit the famine-stricken parts of Mysore, owing to the probability that his tour in those parts would cause the people to get up demonstrations in his honour and so bring about the expenditure of money which could be better utilised in the public weal in these distressing times. His Highness will remain in Bangalore till the end of February and will then return to Mysore with the Maharanee, C.I. and the young Maharanee, who will return from Madras about the middle of February. His Highness will probably not pay his usual hot weather visit to Ootacamaund this year.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Commissioners of the C. and M. Station Municipality was held this morning at the Mayo Hall, Mr. P. L. Moore presiding. There was a full attendance and the agenda was a long one, consisting chiefly of routine subjects. I will refer only to the more important matters dealt with.

In discussing the periodical returns for December, 1908, the matter of the grant of "pattas" for houses in Blackpully came in for some comment, and with regard to this Mr. Surinarayana Rao suggested that a standard plan should be drawn up showing all the acquired lands in Blackpully, as it would prove a very valuable document in case of any lawsuits in the future.

The President said that he would see that such a plan was drawn up and placed on the record.

A Resolution moved by Mr. P. Hannyngton, Registering Officer of the Hackney Carriage Department, that 10 per cent. of the profits realised in working the cart rules be granted as remuneration to his department did not meet with general approval.

The President thought that it would not be expedient to grant a remuneration on these lines. If the pay of the officials was insufficient for the amount of work they were called upon to do, provision would be made in the next Budget for an increase of the men's pay. This was agreed to.

The matter of the Blackpully scheme was then taken up, with reference to the Resolution of the Commissioners dated the 26th November, calling for details the work which it was possible to carry out with the Rs. one lakh at its disposal.

The President put the statement before the Commissioners and explained that Rs. 81,500 had been set apart for the acquisition of land in Blackpully, and that of this sum Rs, 79,500 had already been spent. The demolition of the houses on this land would be carried out at once and completed before the end of the current official year. Rs. 11,000 had been allotted for the improvement of the Northern Extension, and out of this sum Rs. 6,210 had been expended. In this case also the balance would be utilised before the end of the year.

A proposition was then moved by Mr. A. H. Prime that the Commissioners do place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by Messrs. P. L. Moore, Major R. F. Standage. I. M S. Mr. J. H. Stephens, Mr. Abdul Rahman and Superviser B. T. Kenchappa in connection with the relief of congestion and the improvement of Blackpully.

This was carried with enthusiasm.

In this connection it may be stated that the Commissioners have decided to reward the hard work done by Messrs Kenchappa and Murugessa Moodelliar, in regard to the land acquisition by awarding the former Rs. 700 and the latter Rs. 300. In recommending these gentlemen for this bonus Mr. Moore said that they had rendered him invaluable aid and, that it was their energy and honesty that contributed largely to the rapid development of the scheme of improving Blackpully.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The free allowances of water to the Home for the Aged was increased from 12,000 gallons per month to 18,000, which represents an allowance of five gallons per head of average population of the Home. A similar concession was made to the Courpalais' Children's Home, East Parade, but an application from the Rev. F. Goodwill for a similar concession to the Girls' Boarding School, St. John's Hill, was rejected, as it did not fall within the category of a charitable institution.

A series of interpellations put by Mr. W. H. Johnson in regard to the water-supply question were answered by Major Sorabie, A.C.R.E. As the matter is one in which the people of the C. and M. Station are greatly interested, I send the interpellations with the A.C.R.E.'s replies. They are as follows :—

Q.—What is the original estimated storage capacity of the Hesserghatta lake for Station and City consumptions ?

A.—627,000,000 cubic feet.

Q.—What is the present available supply ?

A.—219,000,000 cubic feet on the 1st December or 180,000,000 cubic feet stored above sluice-level on the 1st January.

Q.—May the Commission have figures placed before them showing the December storage year by year since the inauguration of the City and Station supply systems ?

A.—

Beginning of December.		Contents.
1897	...64' 8½"	622,305,000 c. ft.
1893	...64' 9"	627,000,000 ,,
1899	...64' 4"	617,373,000 ,,
1900	...63' 3½	528,731,000 ,,
1901	...64' 5"	692,741,000 ,,
1902	...64' 1"	573,032,000 ,,
1903	...65' 7"	627,000,000 ,,
1904	...62' 9½	500,466,000 ,,
1905	...58' 4½	296,101,000 ,,
1906	...64' 11½	624,769,600 ,,
1907	...61' 7	439,288,000 ,,
1908	...56' 3½	219,728,000 ,,

Q—What is the allowance made up to date for the accumulation of silt which would decrease the orginal capacity estimate ?

A.—There is a very small accumulation of silt, the silt from the main catchment area being caught and held up by the nine minor tanks in that area ; the storage capacity of the tank above sluice, level is in no way affected.

Q.—Is it true that the lake is full of decomposing vegetation ? Is this deleterious, or likely to become deleterious, to public health ?

A.—No, the water is of excellent quality and is analysed monthly.

The only reason for exercising economy in consumption during the next six months is due to want of sufficient pumping machinery to cope with an increased demand during the dry and hot months of the year. These figures are only calculated above silt level of sluice. Below that there is a large quantity of water which can be pumped up without difficulty. As a matter of fact there is nine months' supply in the tank.

It may be remarked that the information supplied by the printed details of the scheme as drawn up by Major Williams, R. E., in 1908, was that the supply of water in the tank could stand out against three years of drought. As a matter of fact, there has been no complete failure of monsoon rains for many years. Last year the total amount of rain gauged was 34 inches against an expected average of 36 inches. The rain during the previous ten years was normal, so it is hard to understand how the present level in the tank has fallen so low as to contain only nine months' supply.

TANJORE.

Tanjore, 1st Feb.—Mr. M. S. Mascarenhas, Personal Assistant to the Collector, resumed charge of his office to-day, having been absent on leave in continuation of the Christmas holidays, Mr. D. H. Chatterton, Deputy Collector, Tanjore, who acted as Personal Assistant during the period, reverting to the charge of his Division.

Mr. D. R. Matheson, I.C.S., has been appointed a Special Officer in connection with the "Mahamakam" festival at Kumbakonam, with the powers of a First Class Magistrate. Taking advantage of the opportunity furnished by the great festival, when a large concourse of people will gather at Kumbakonam from various parts of India, some of the leading citizens of Kumbakonam have proposed to hold an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which will be opened on or about the 25th instant, when the festival begins, and continued for two weeks at least. The spacious grounds of the Palace gardens, situated in a central locality and adjoining the two most important temples, have been secured. Mr. A. R. Chakrapany Chettiar and Mr. C. R. Lakshmiraghava Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Secretary to the local Agricultural Association, have been appointed Secretarys to the Exhibition.

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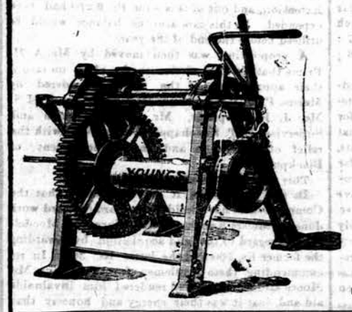

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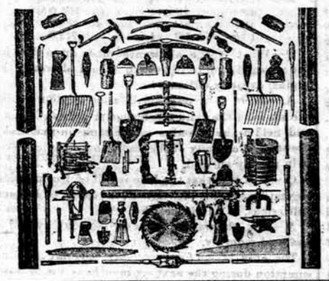

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Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 86 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.